

Figure 1A

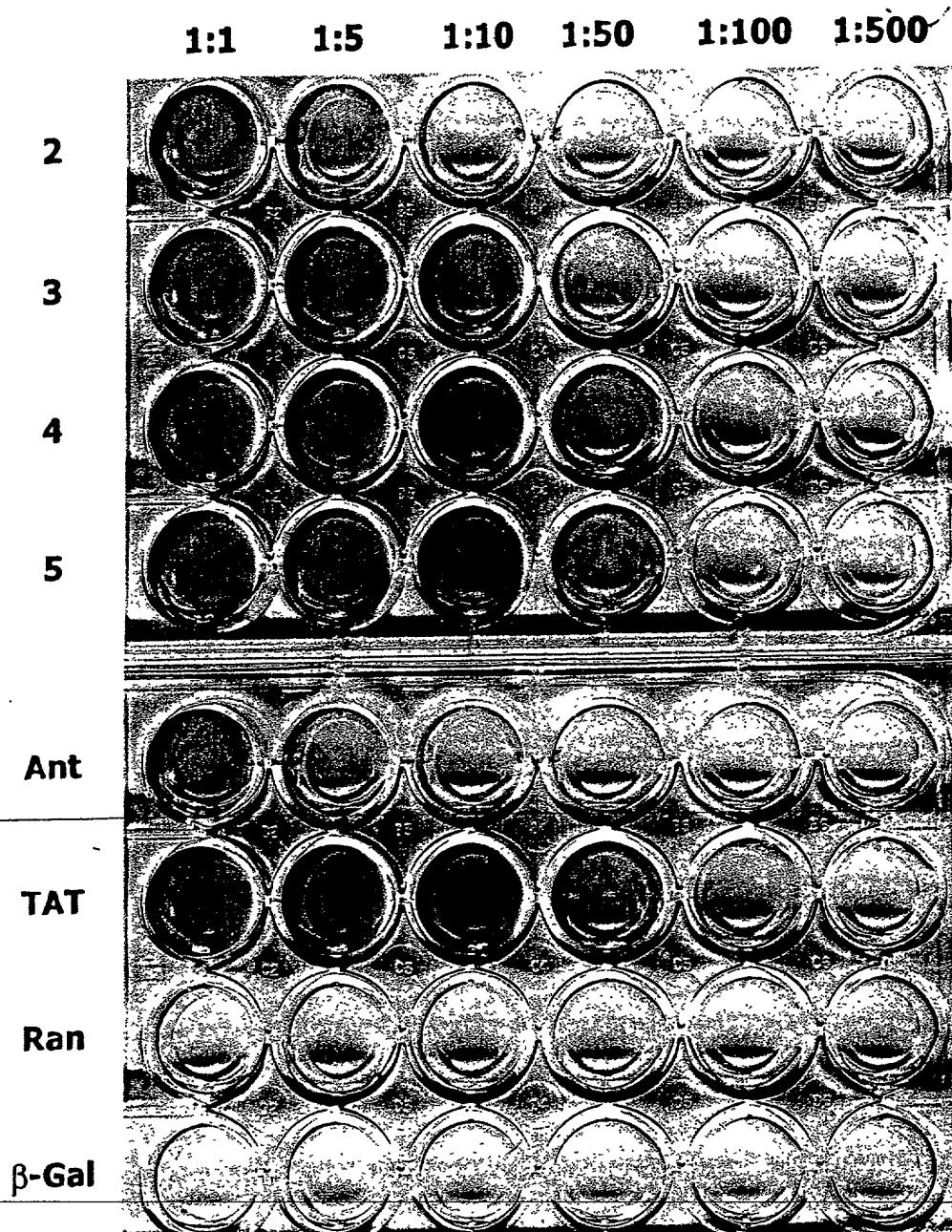


Figure 1B

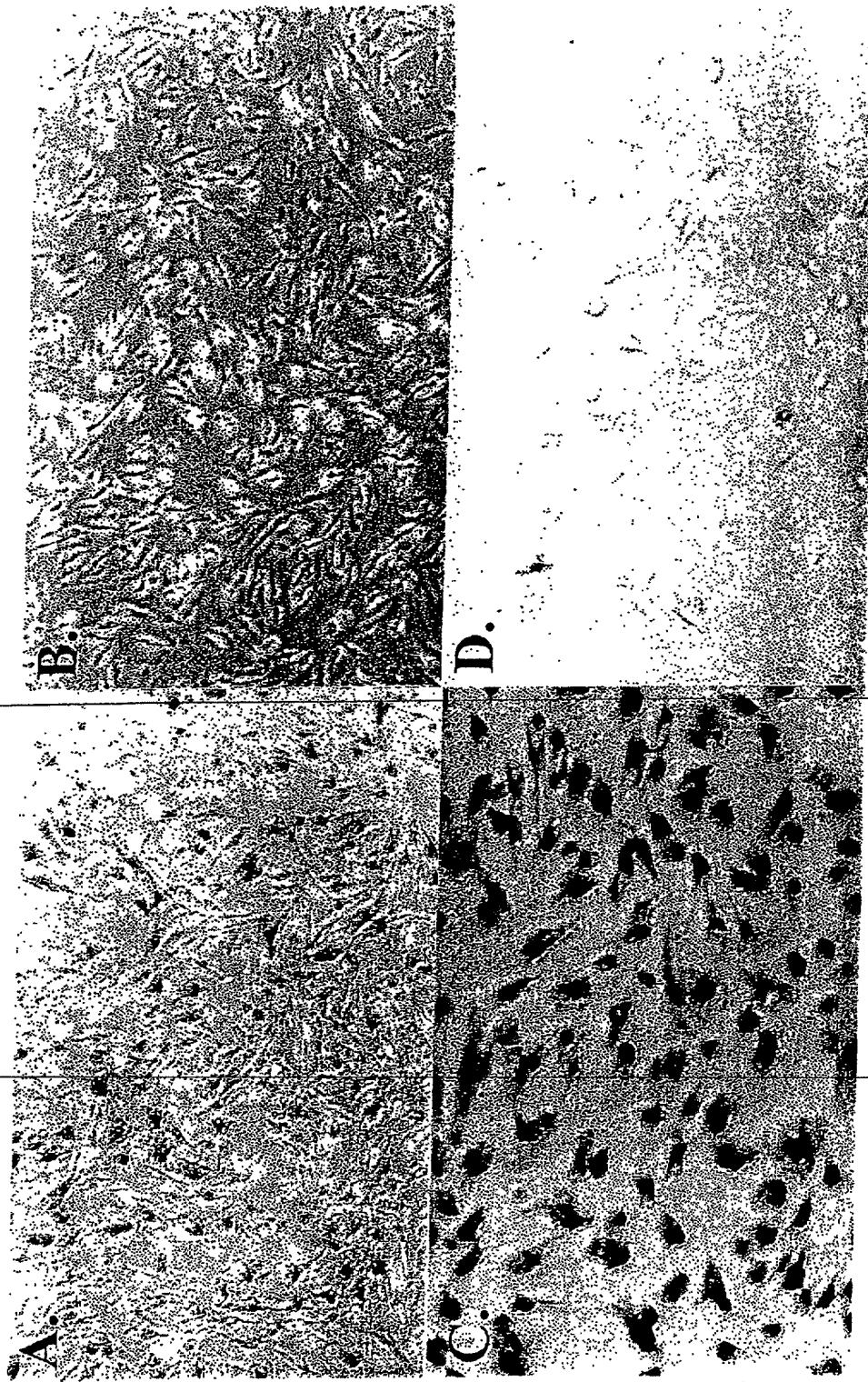


Figure 2

Figure 3

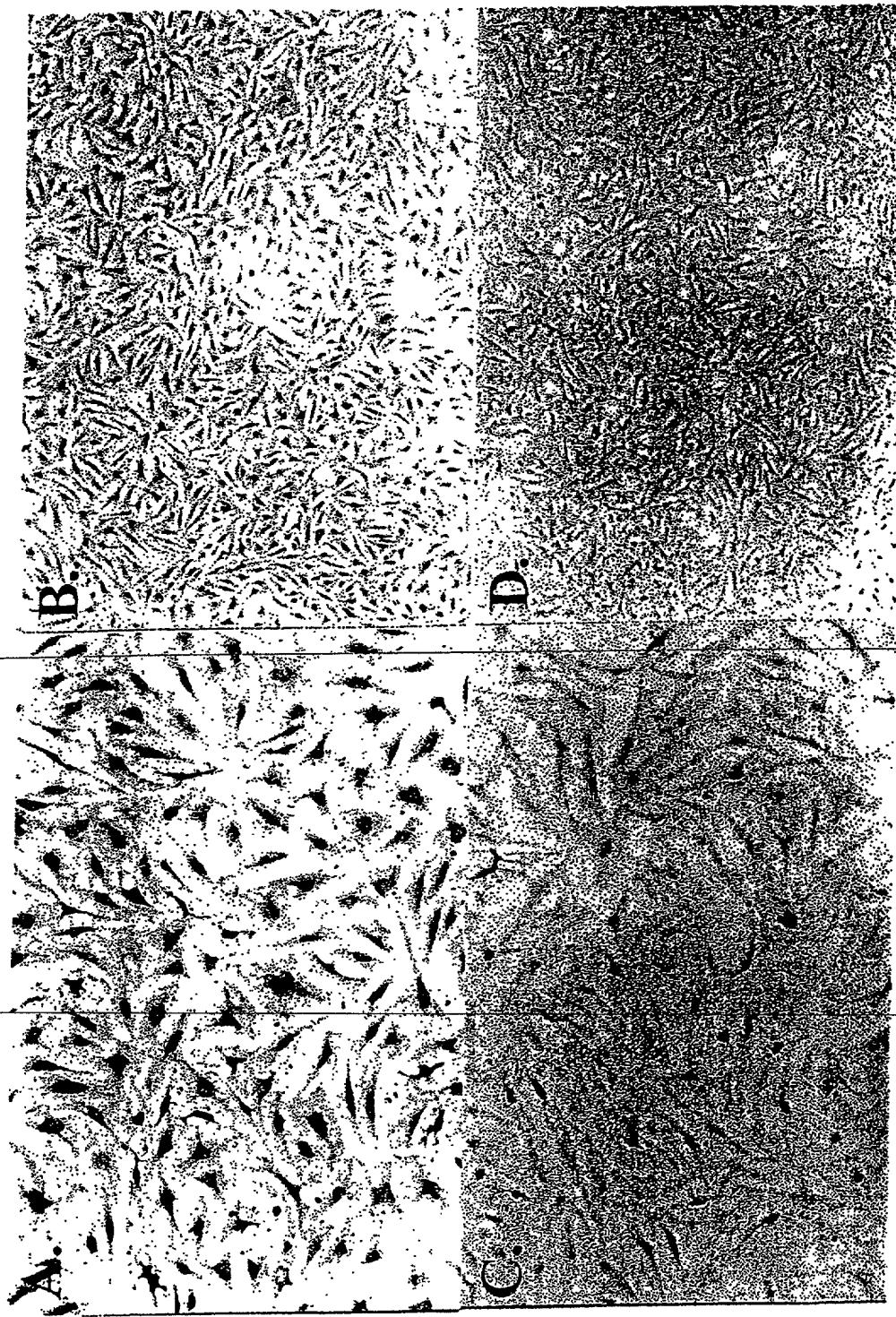


Figure 4A

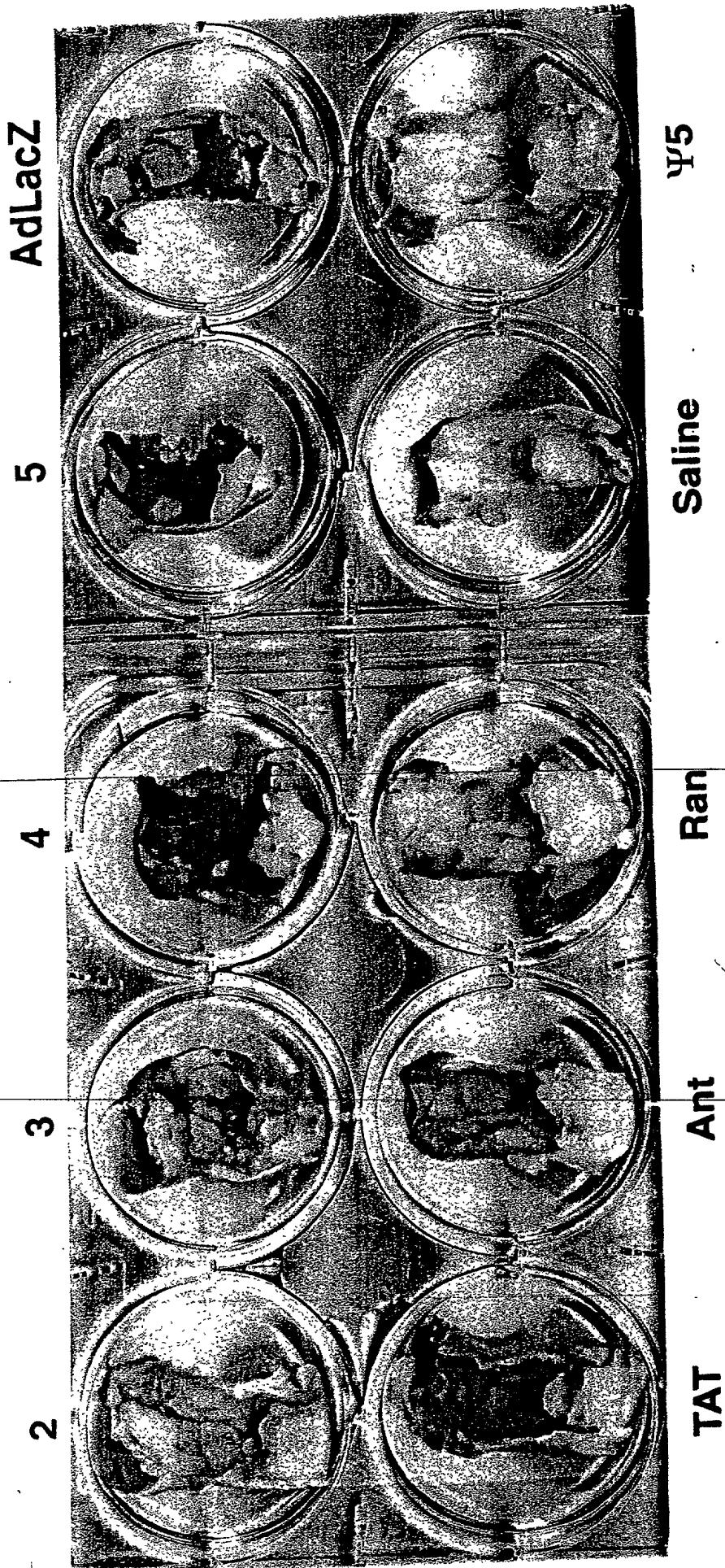
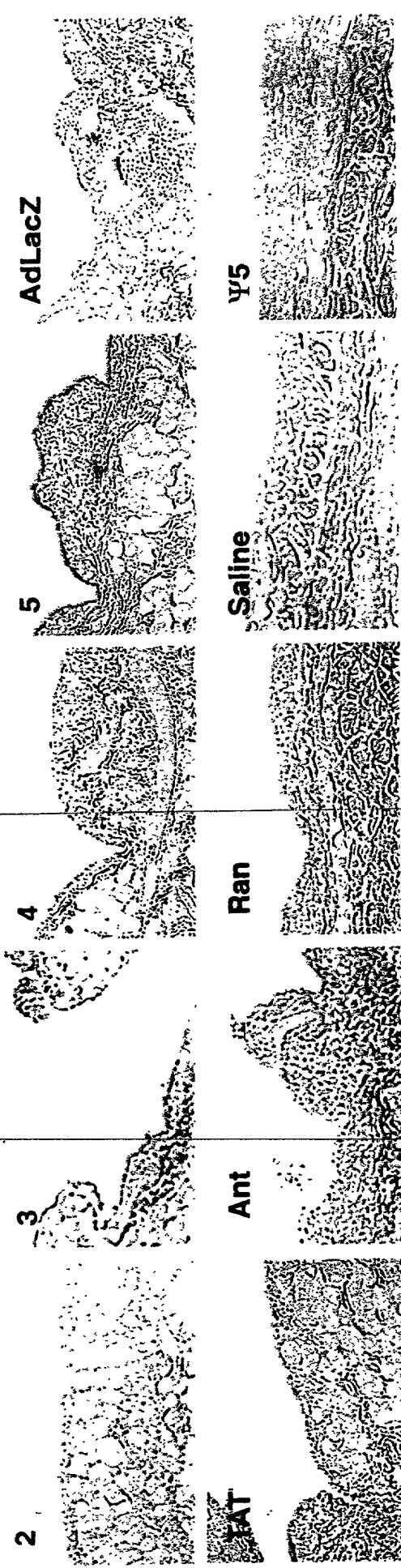


Figure 4B



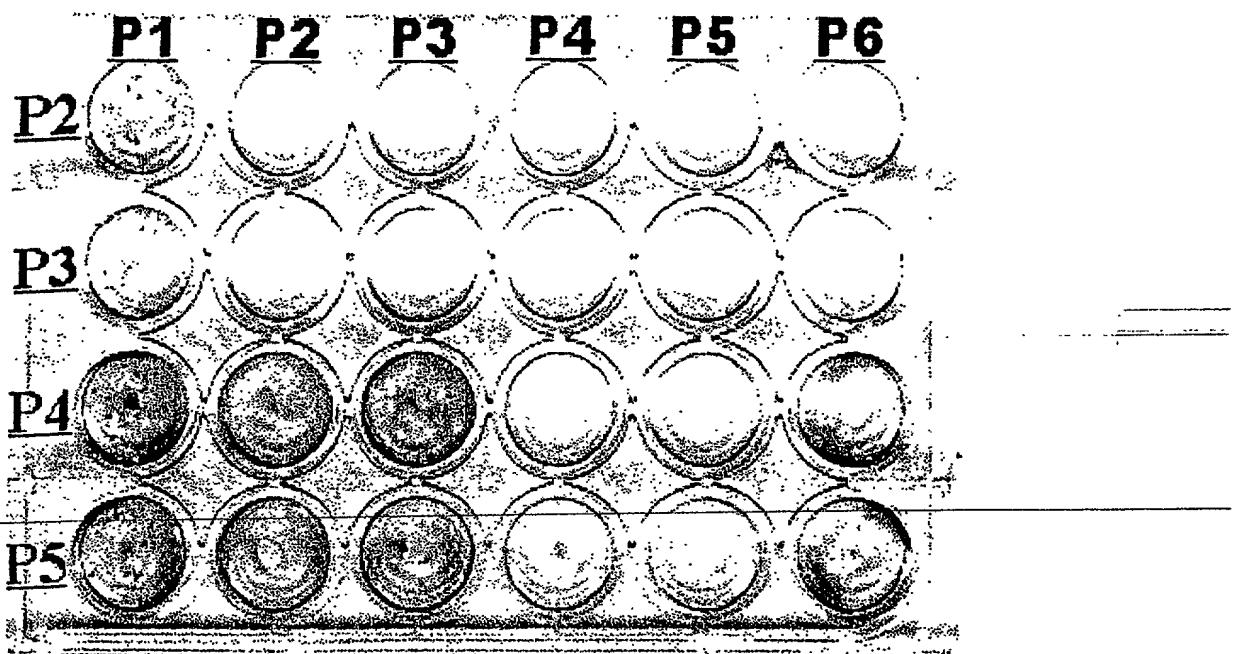


Figure 5

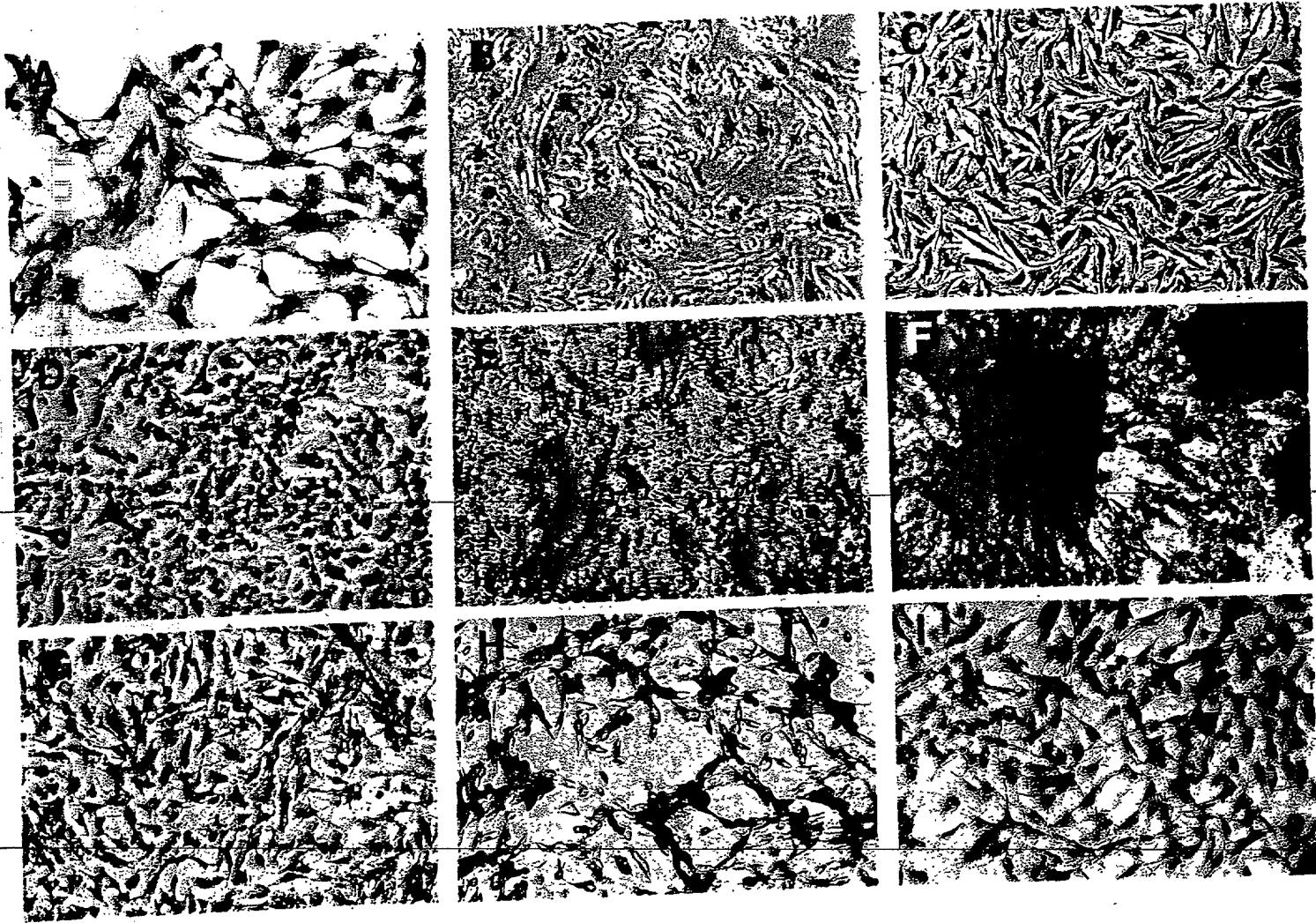


Figure 6

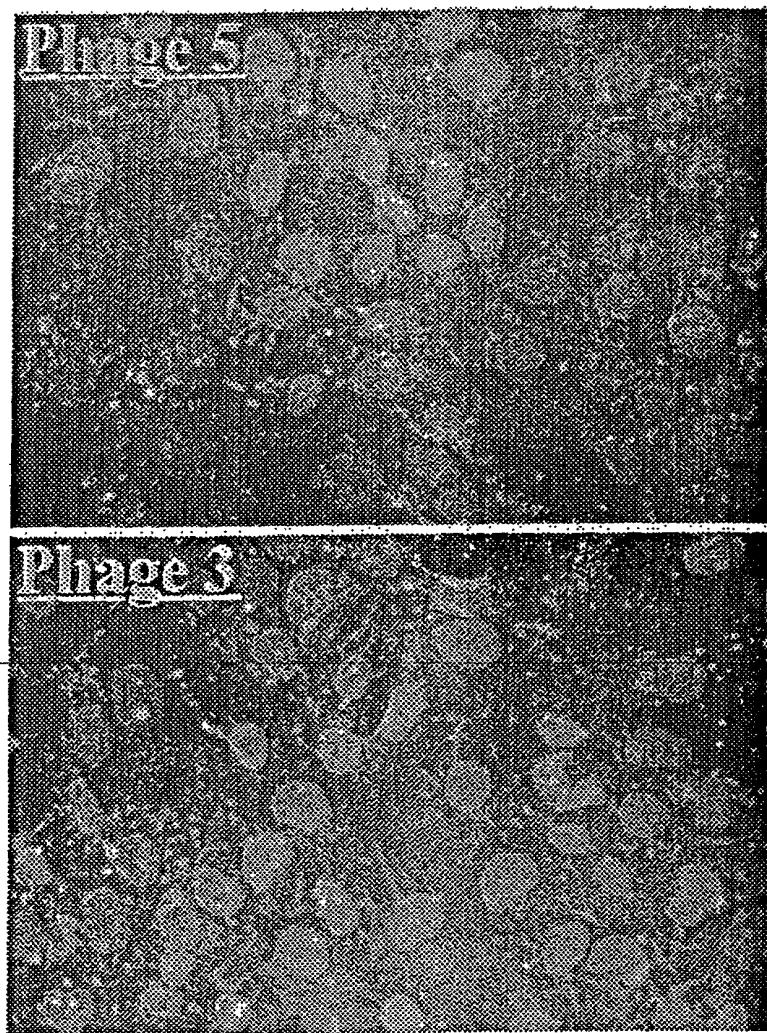


Figure 7

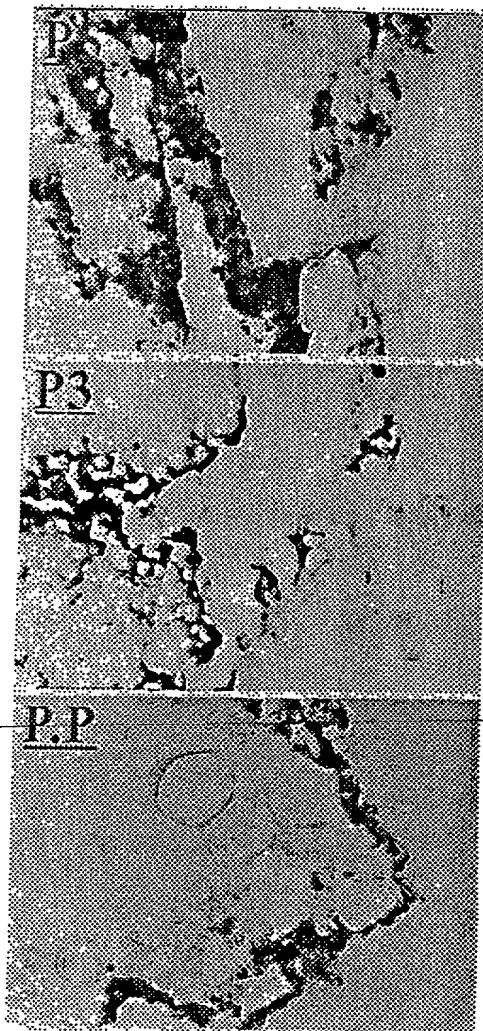


Figure 8

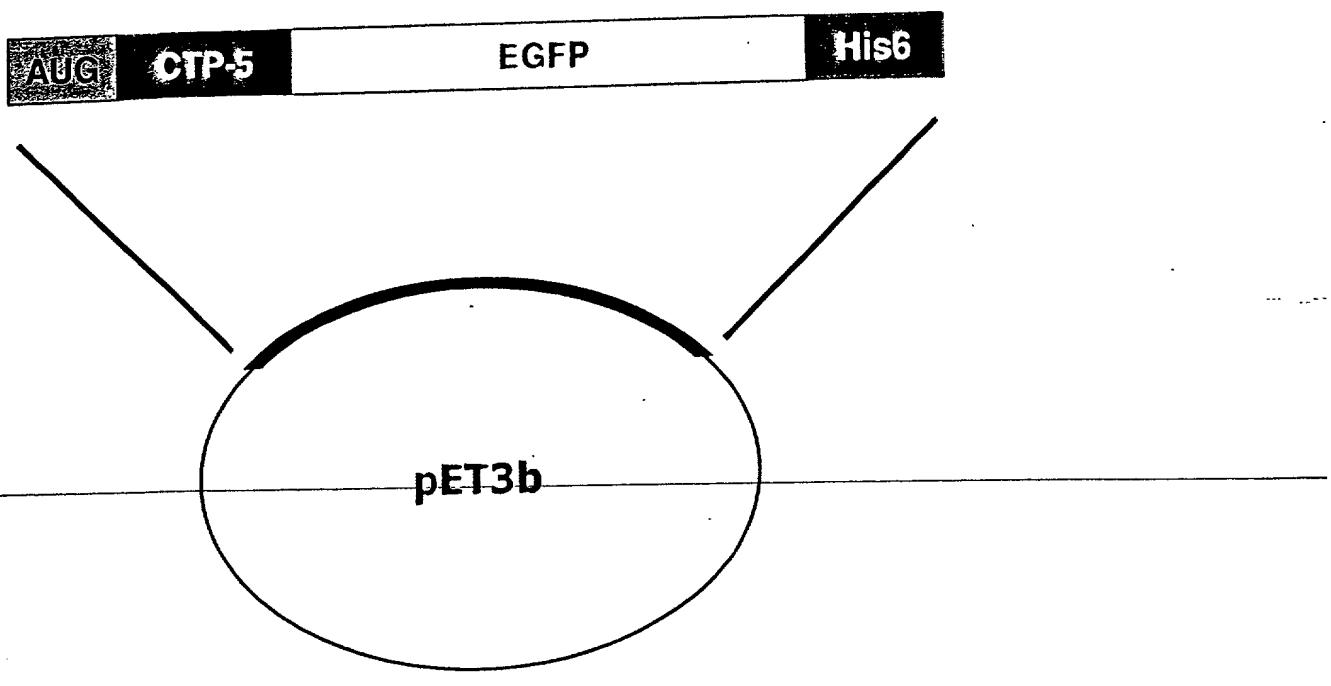
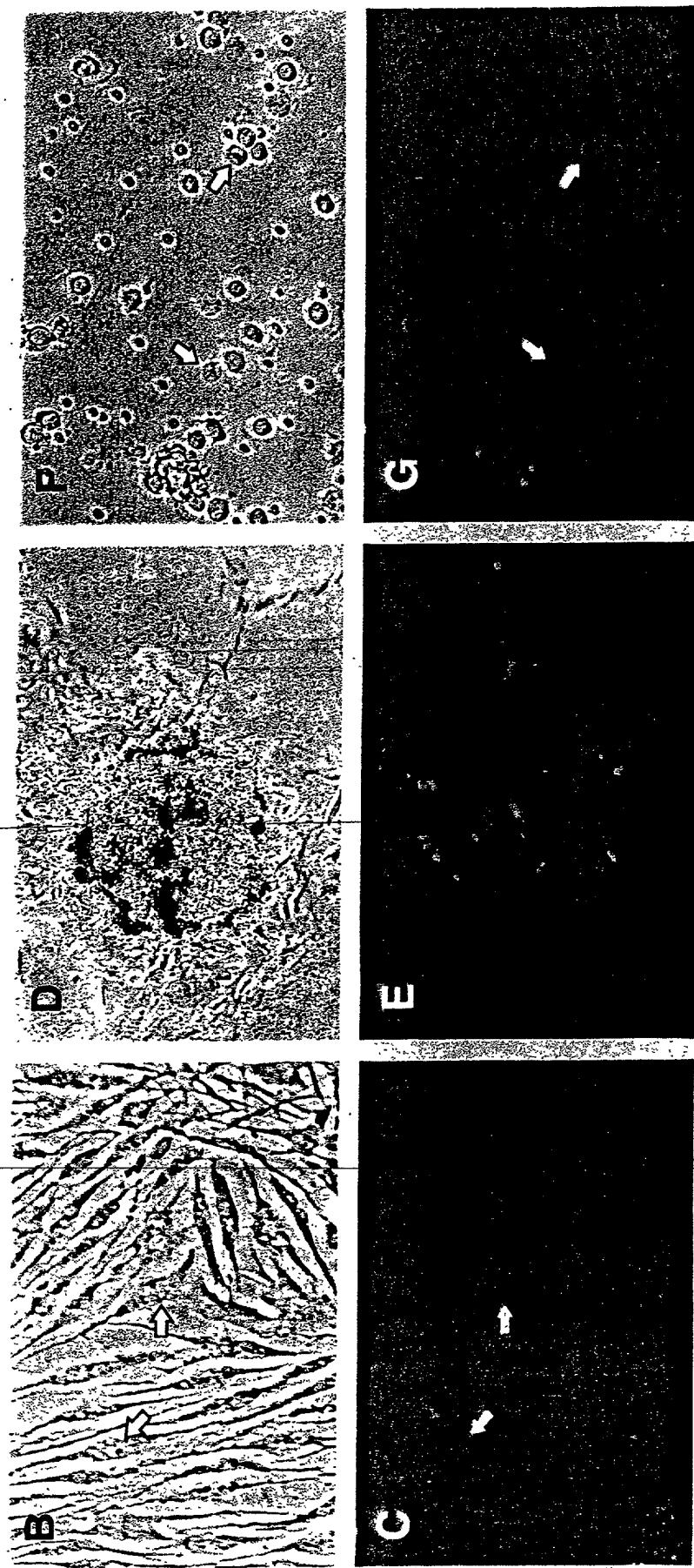


Figure 9A

Figure 9B-G



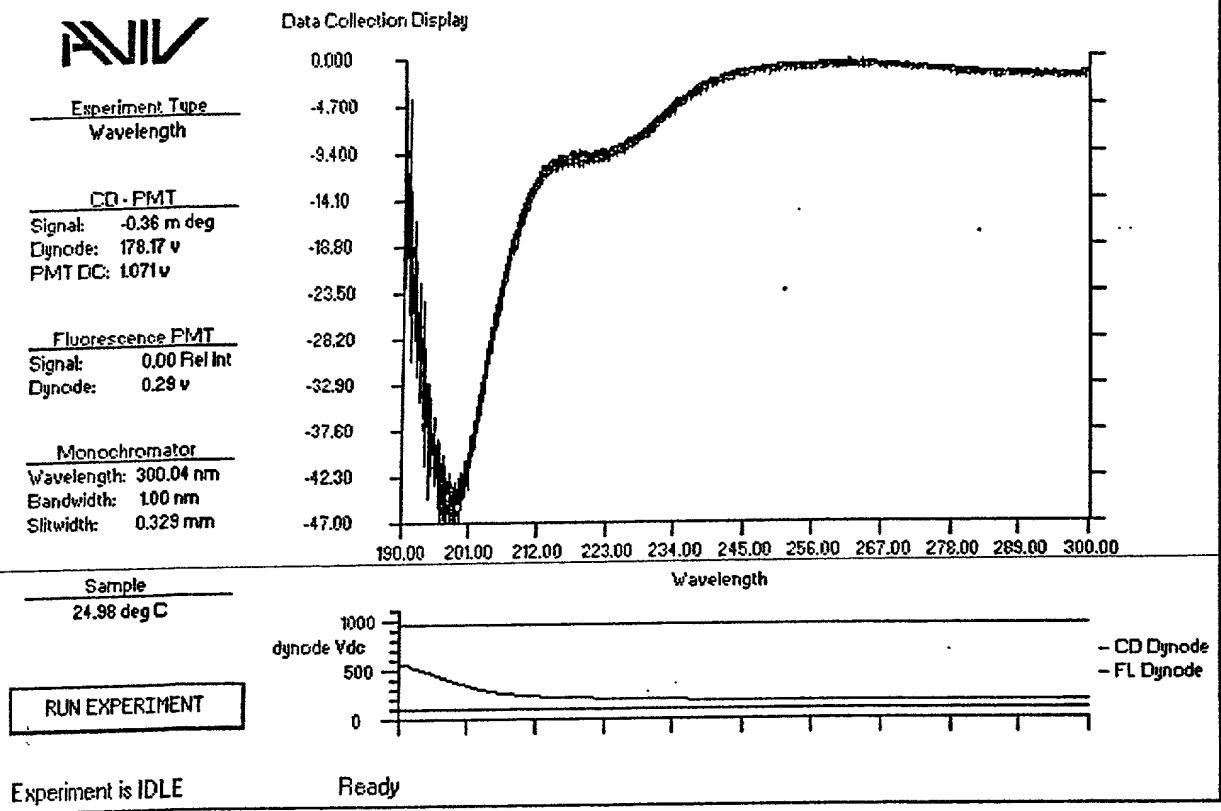


Figure 10 A

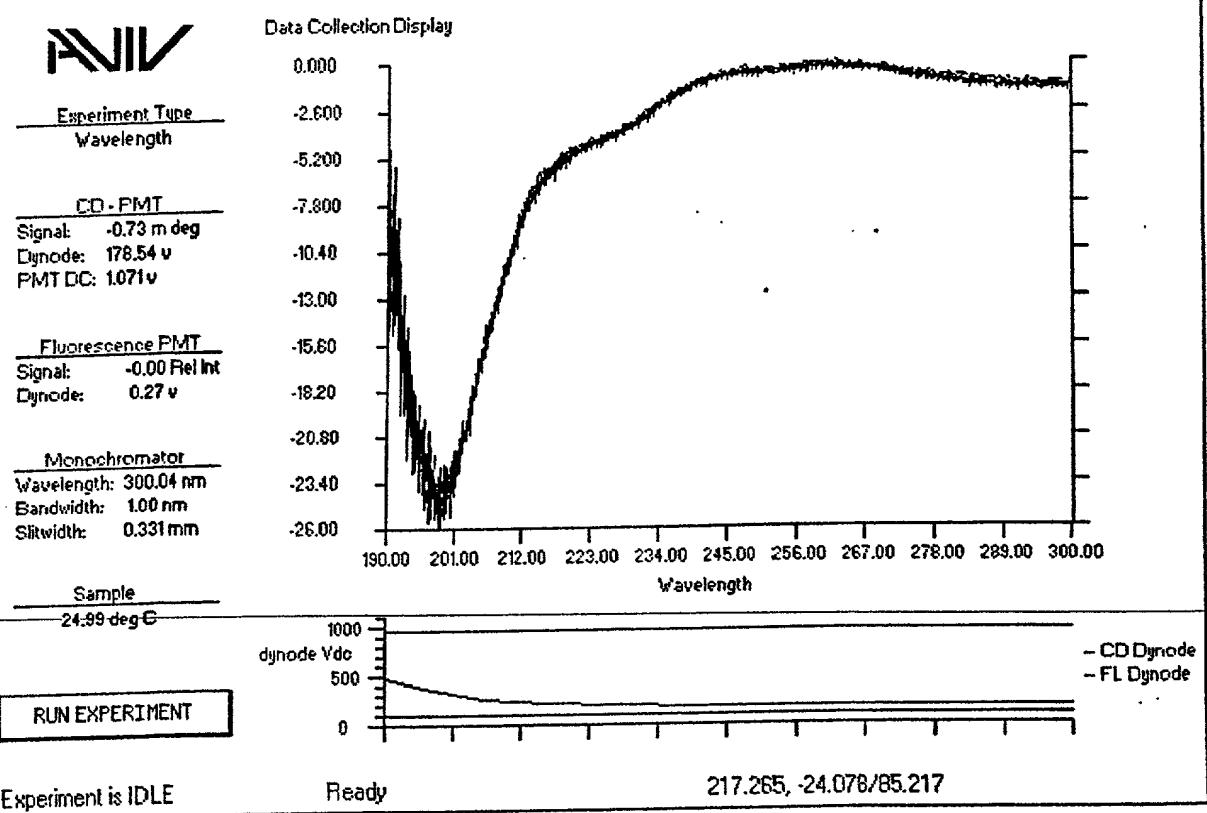


Figure 10 B

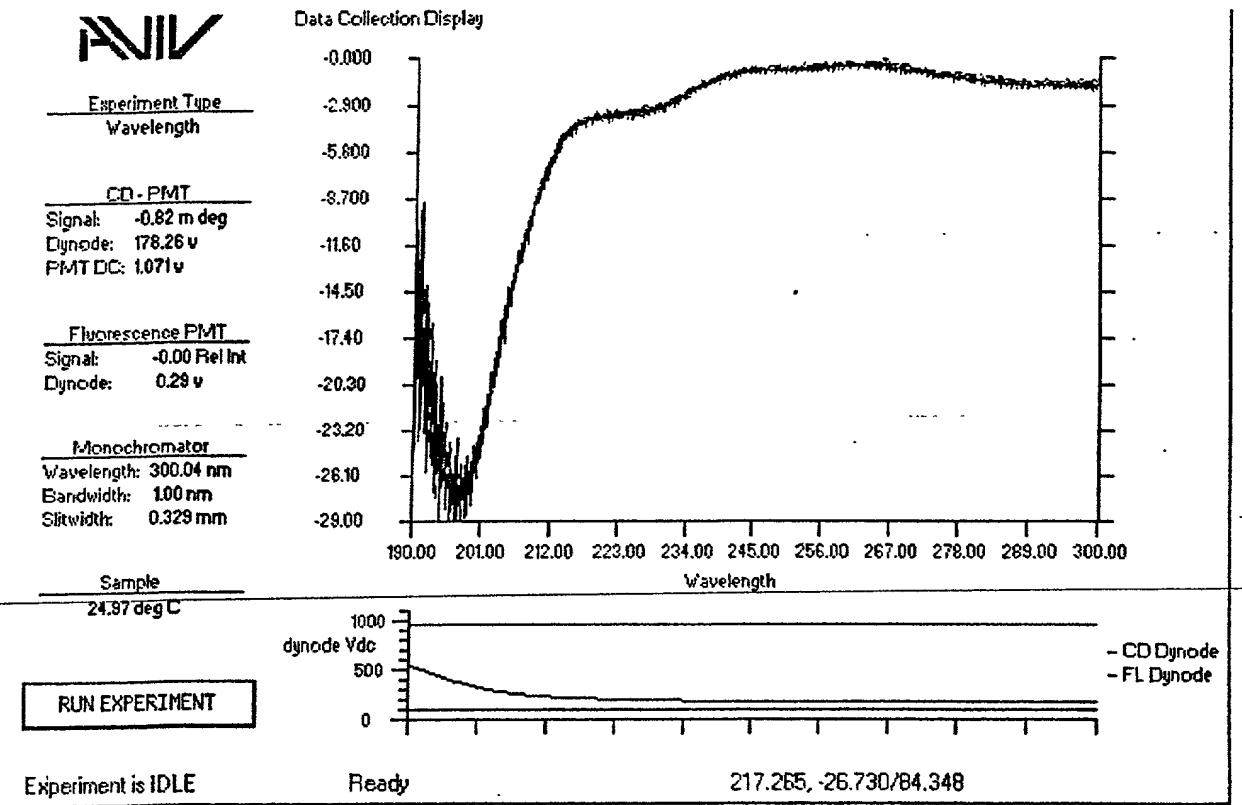


Figure 10 C

ANIV

Experiment Type
Wavelength

CD • PMT
Signal: -0.76 m deg
Dynode: 179.39 v
PMT DC: 1071v

Fluorescence PMT
Signal: -0.03 Rel Int
Dynode: 0.11 v

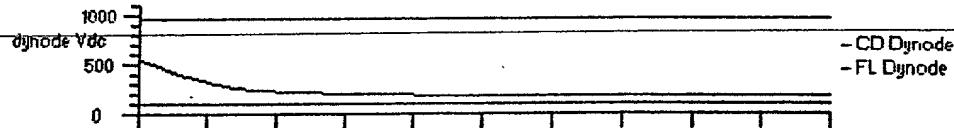
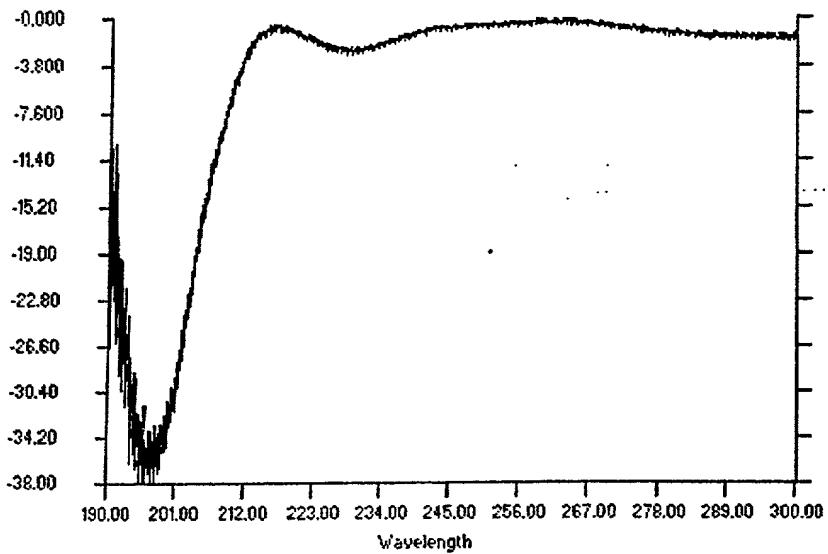
Monochromator
Wavelength: 300.04 nm
Bandwidth: 1.00 nm
Slitwidth: 0.331 mm

Sample
24.99 deg C

RUN EXPERIMENT

Experiment is IDLE

Data Collection Display



Ready

213.818, -35.357/86.087

Figure 10 D



Experiment Type
Wavelength

CD - PMT
Signal: -0.99 m deg
Dynode: 177.73 v
PMT DC: 1071 v

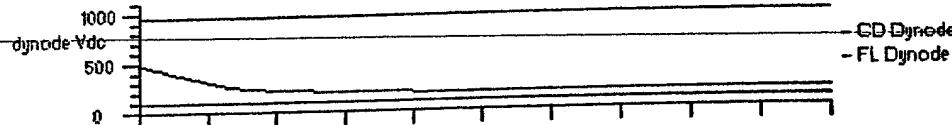
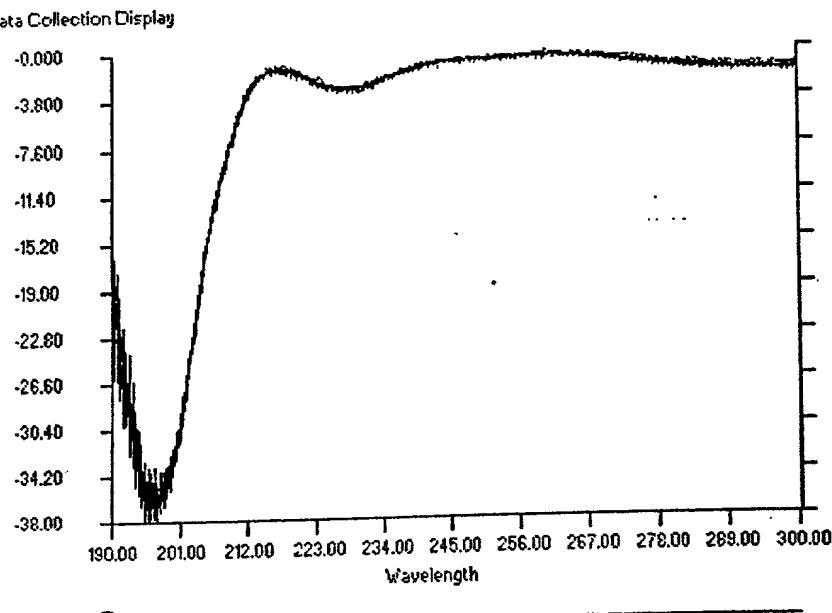
Fluorescence PMT
Signal: -0.03 Rel Int
Dynode: 0.46 v

Monochromator
Wavelength: 300.04 nm
Bandwidth: 1.00 nm
Slitwidth: 0.331 mm

Sample
24.99 deg C

RUN EXPERIMENT

Experiment is IDLE



Ready

214.758, -34.696/82.609

Figure 10 E

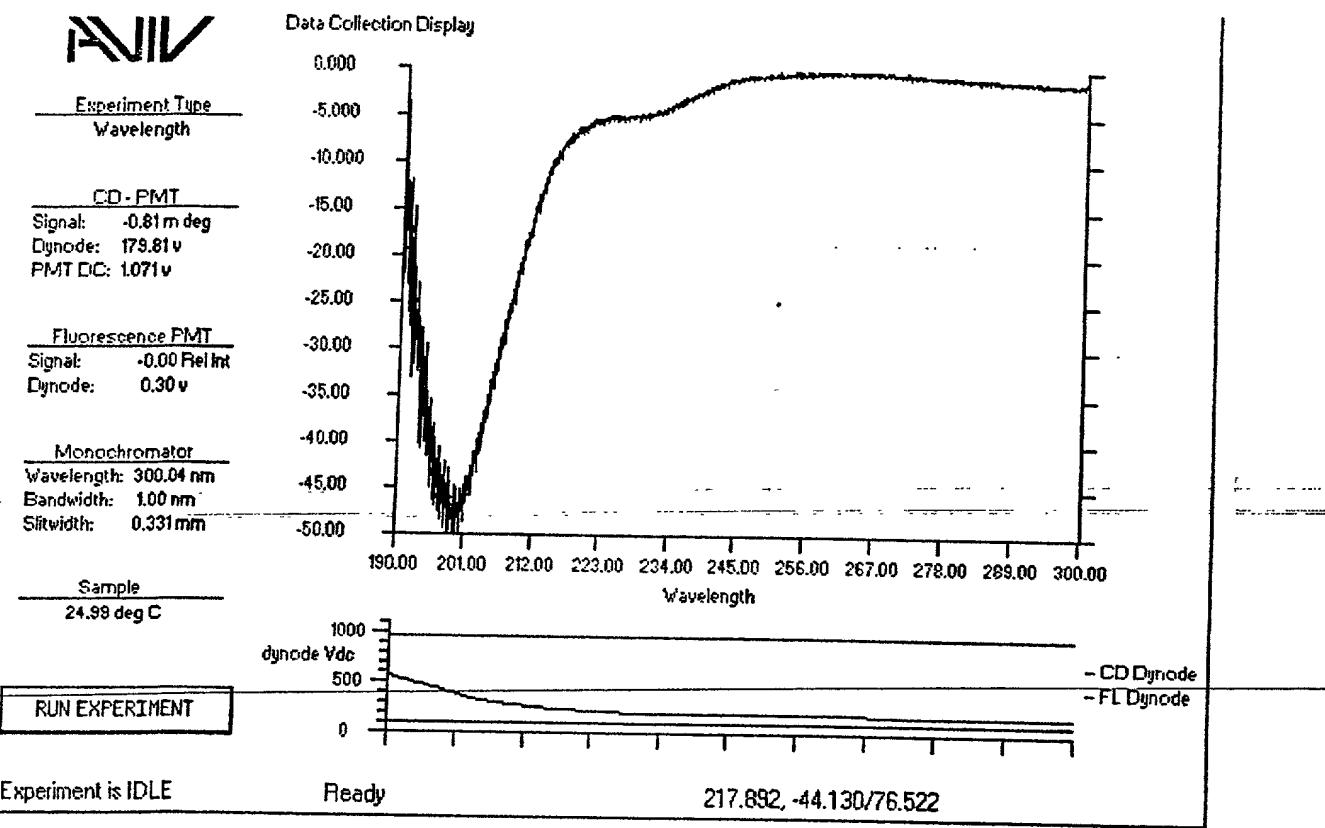


Figure 10 F

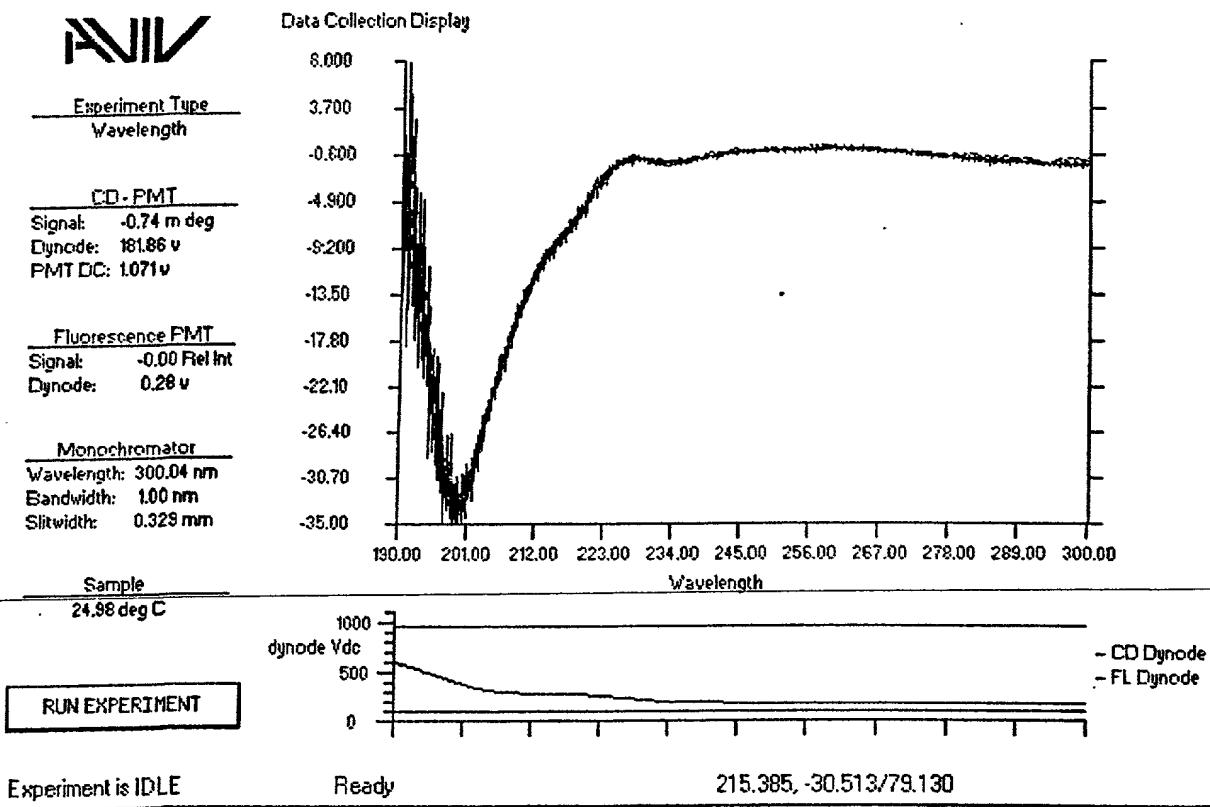


Figure 10 G

ANIV

Experiment Type
Wavelength

CD - PMT
Signal: -17.65 m deg
Dynode: 530.95 v.
PMT DC: 1.061 v

Fluorescence PMT
Signal: -0.00 Rel Int
Dynode: 0.30 v

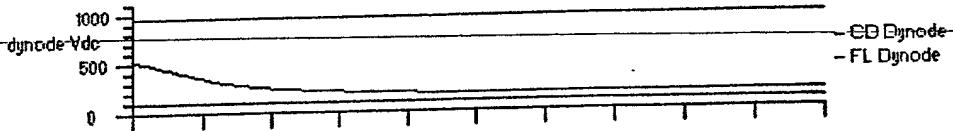
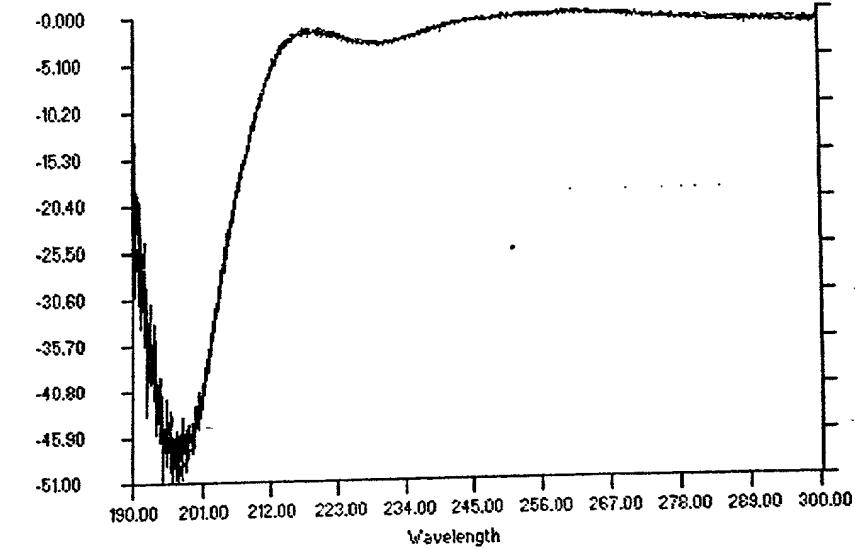
Monochromator
Wavelength: 300.04 nm
Bandwidth: 1.00 nm
Slitwidth: 1.314 mm

Sample
24.99 deg C

STOP EXPERIMENT

Ready

Data Collection Display



Moving slits, please wait...

217.578, -44.791/75.652

Figure 10 H

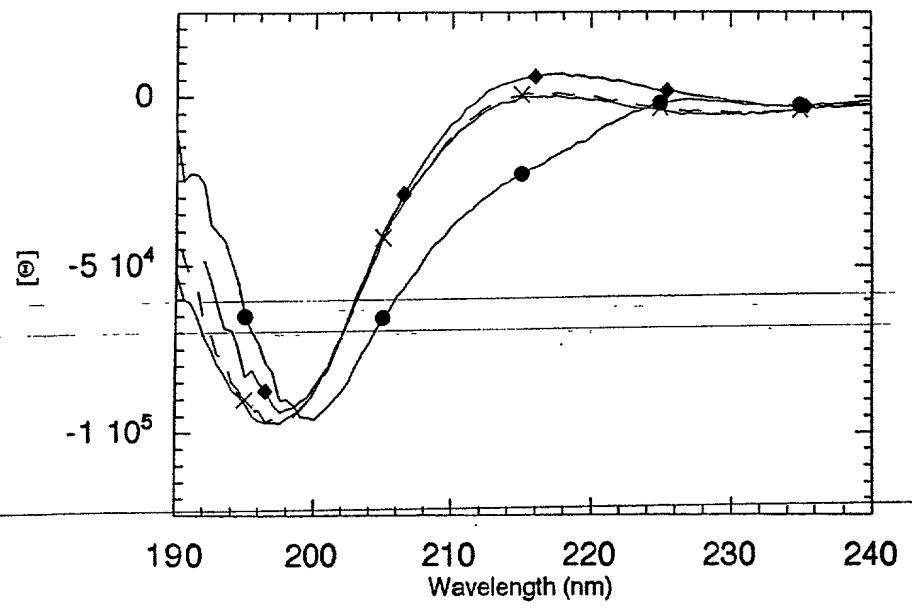


Figure 11A

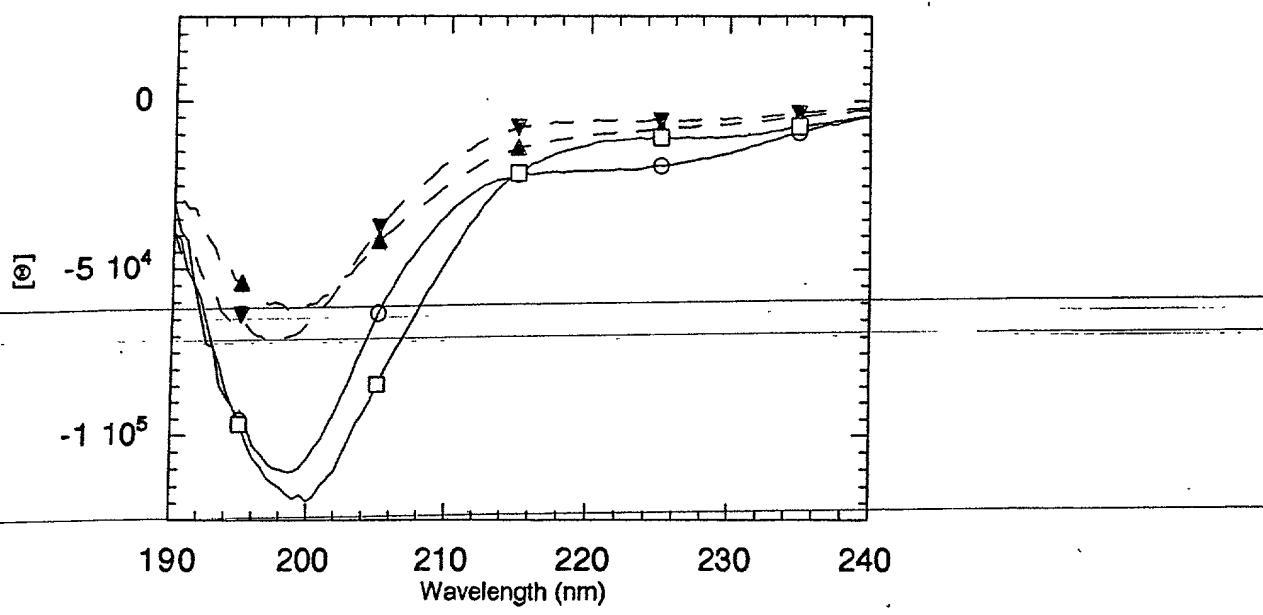


Figure 11B

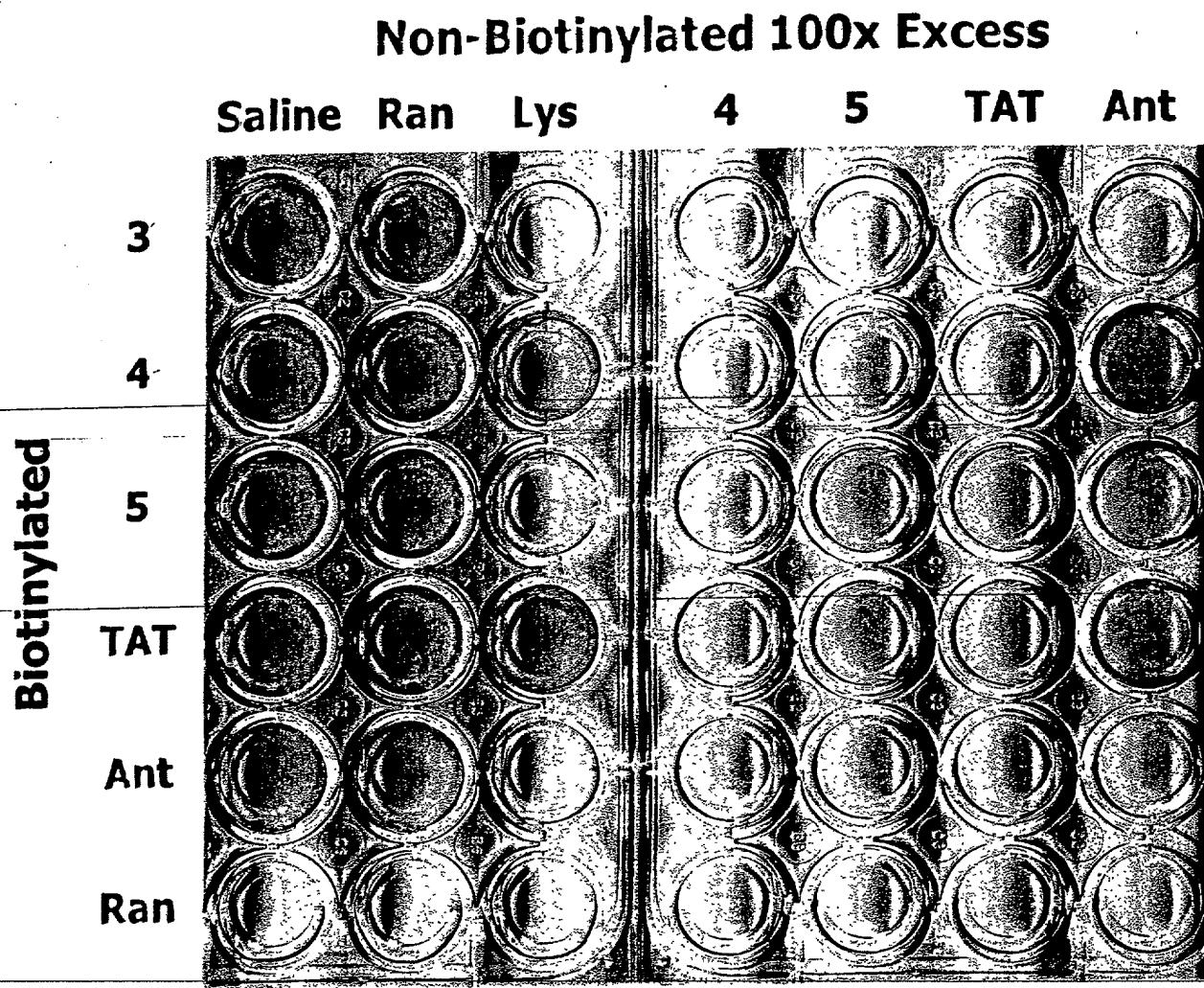


Figure 12

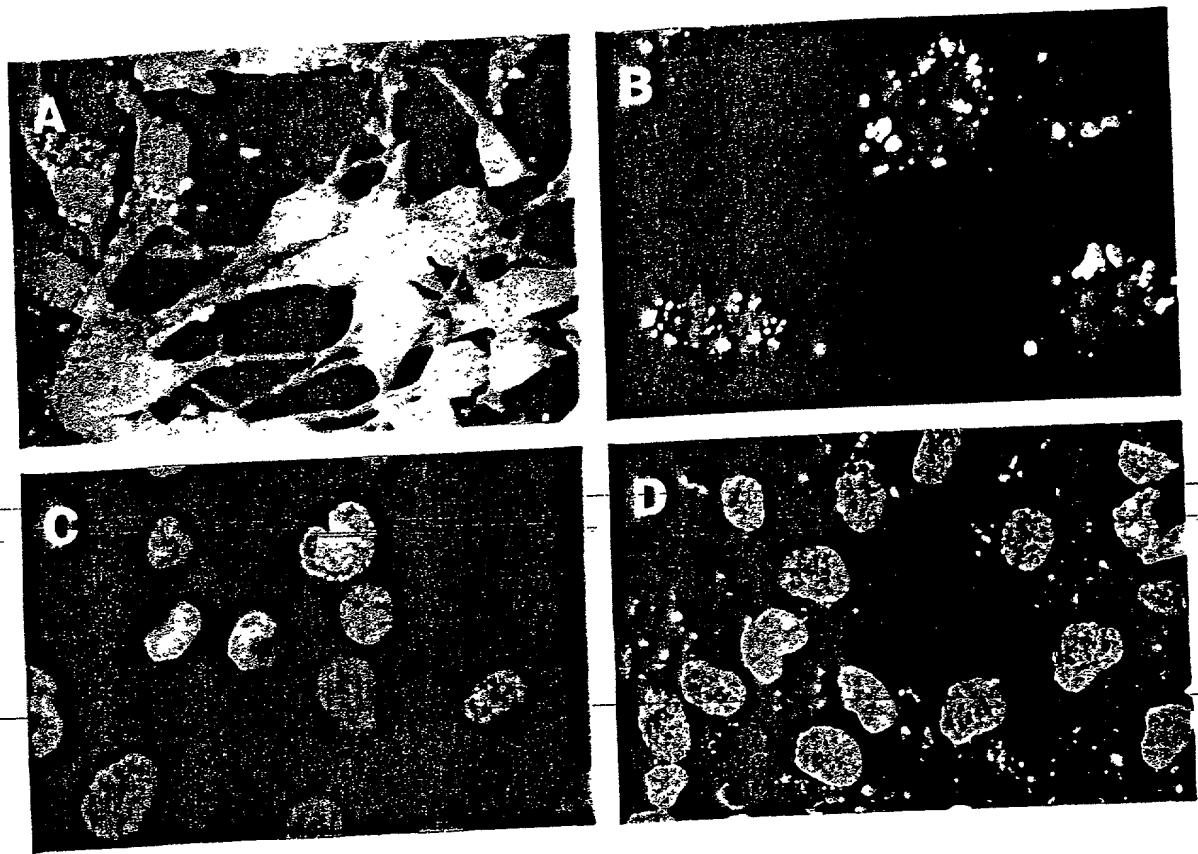


Figure 13

CTP-5-(KLAKLAK)₂ Peptide Impairs Cell Viability in Hig 82 Cells

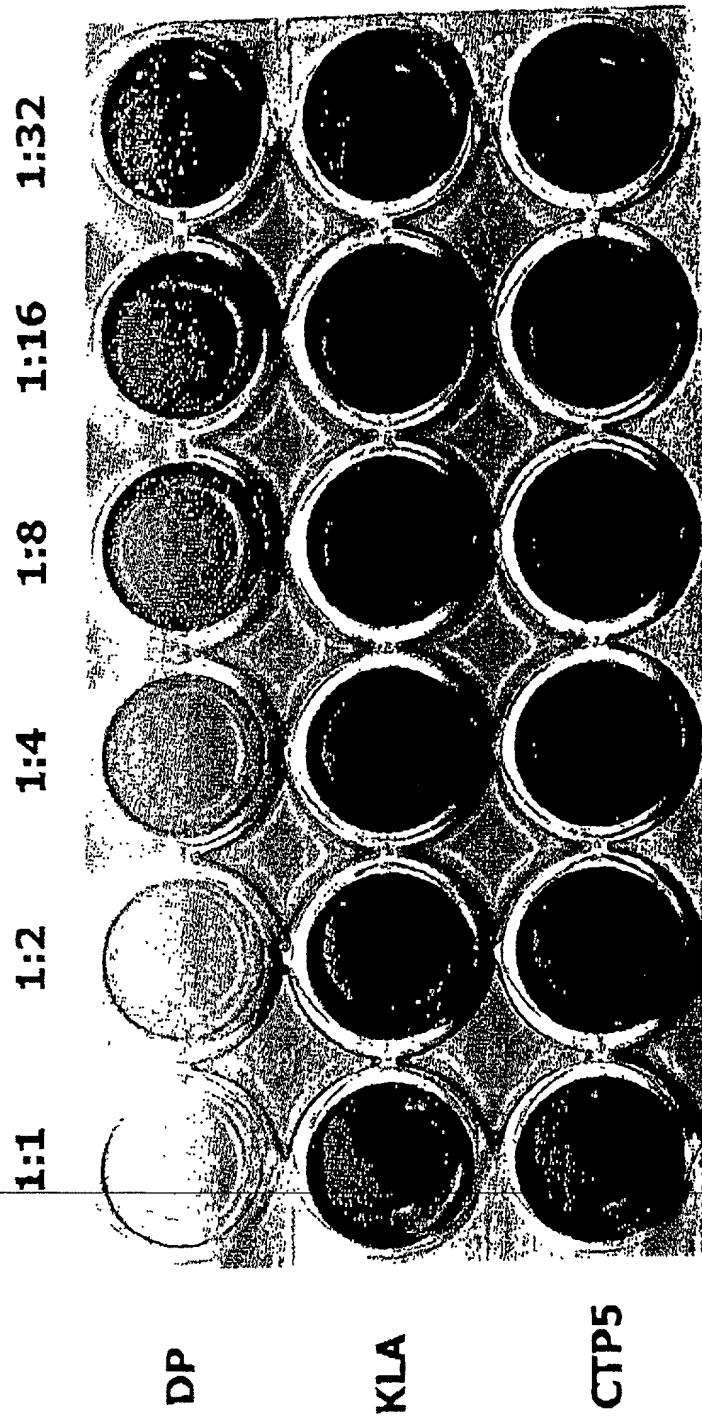


Figure 14

CTP-5-(KLAKLAK)₂ Peptide Impairs Cell Viability in Hig 82 Cells

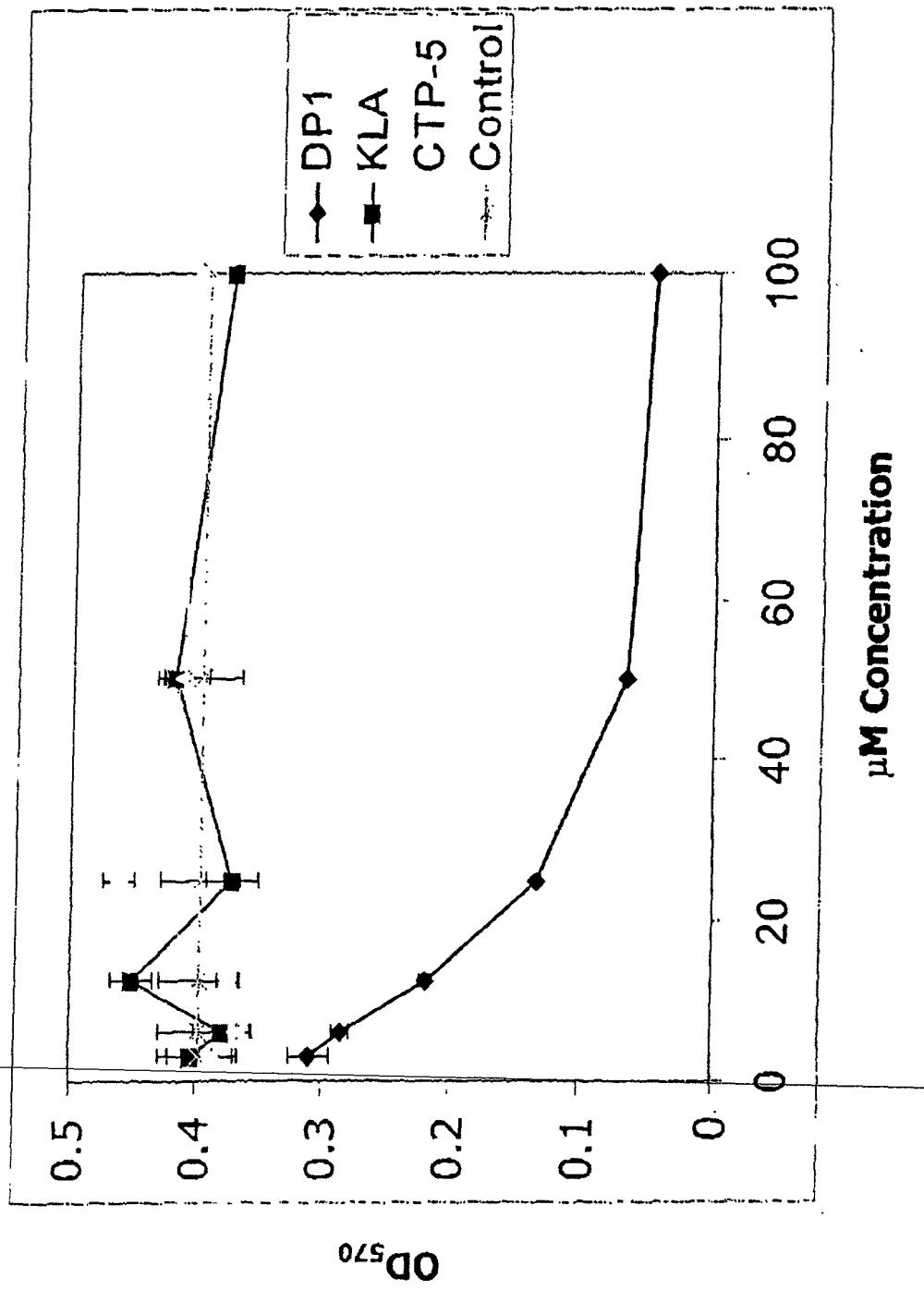


Figure 15

Effect of CTP-5-(KLAKLAK)₂ Peptide Administration on Day 7 MCA205 Tumors

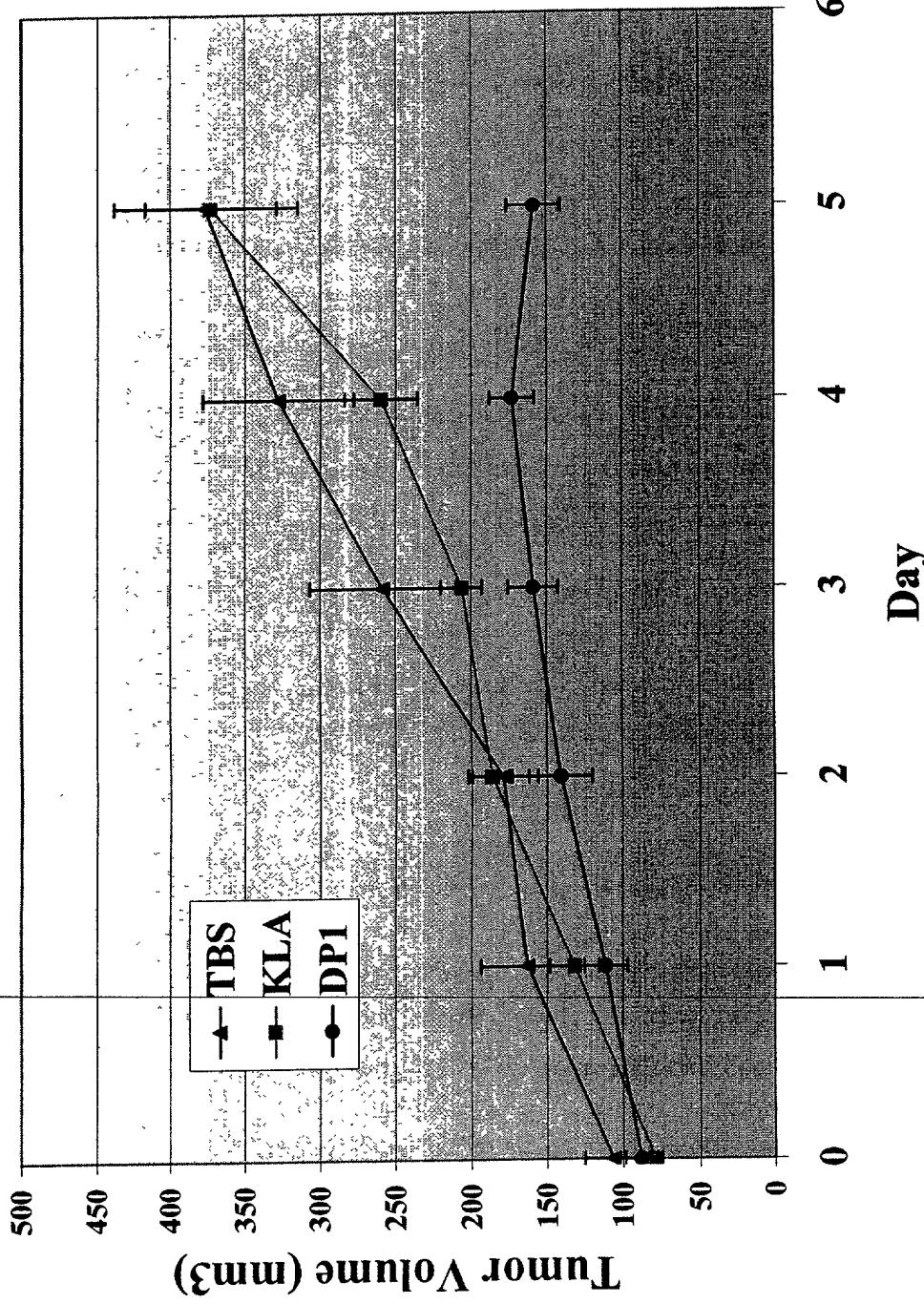
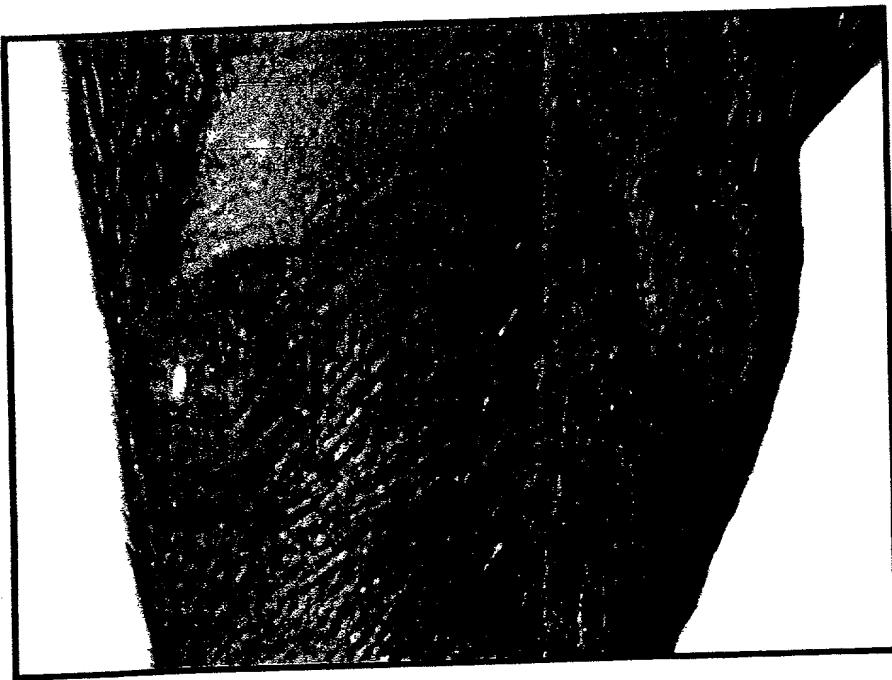
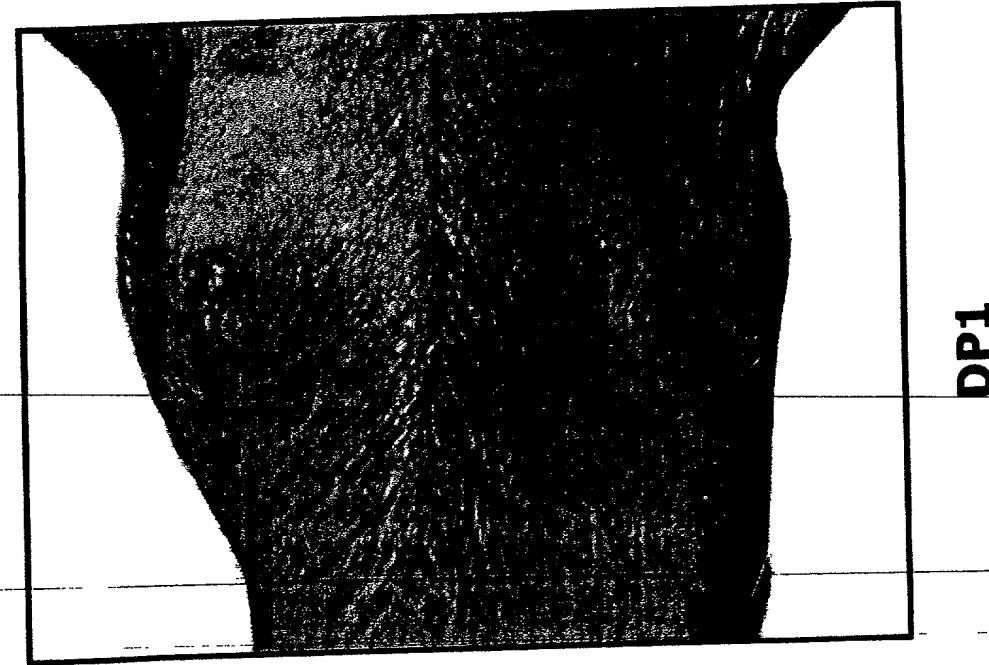


Figure 16A



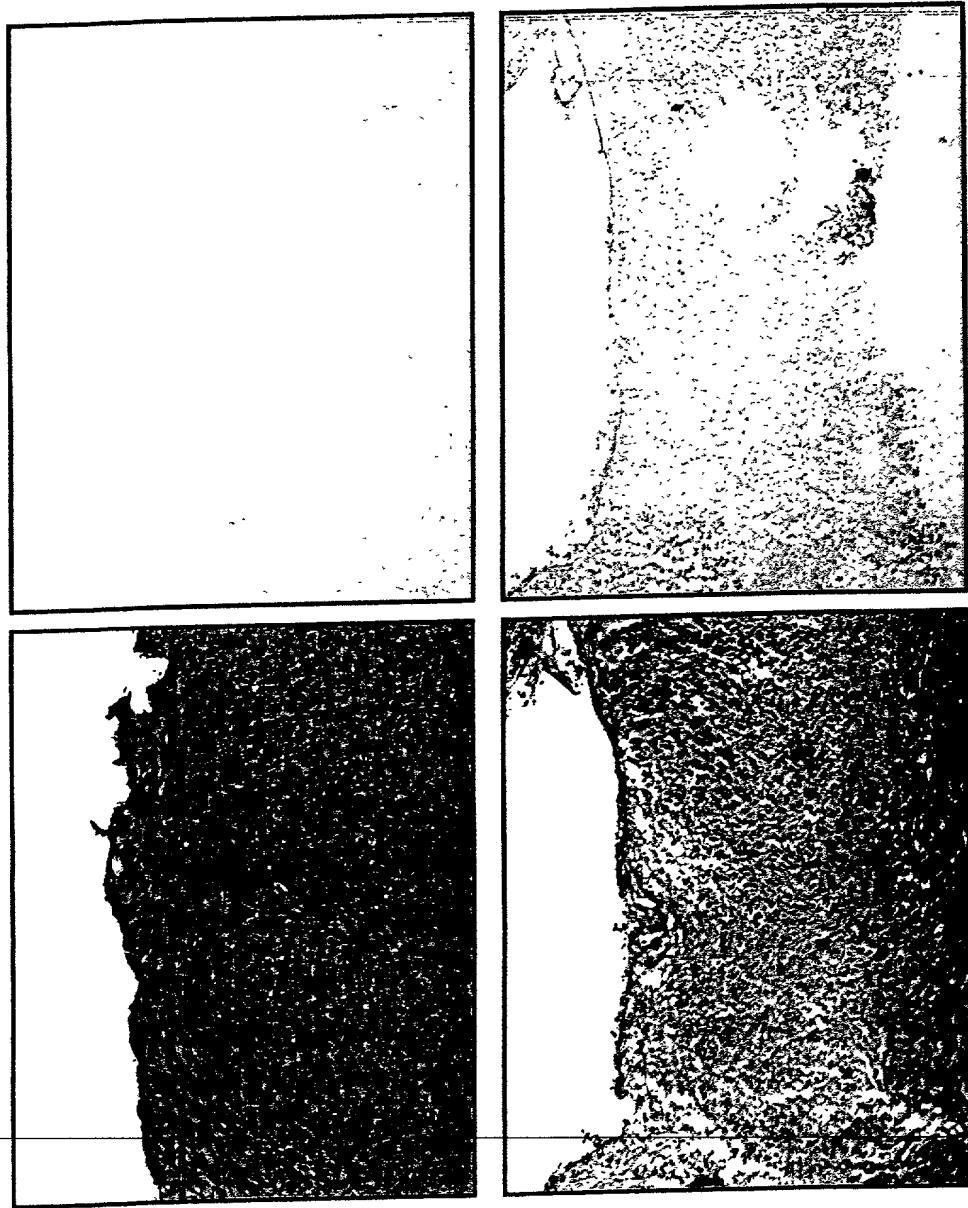
KLA



DP1

Figure 16B

Figure 16C



KLA

DP1

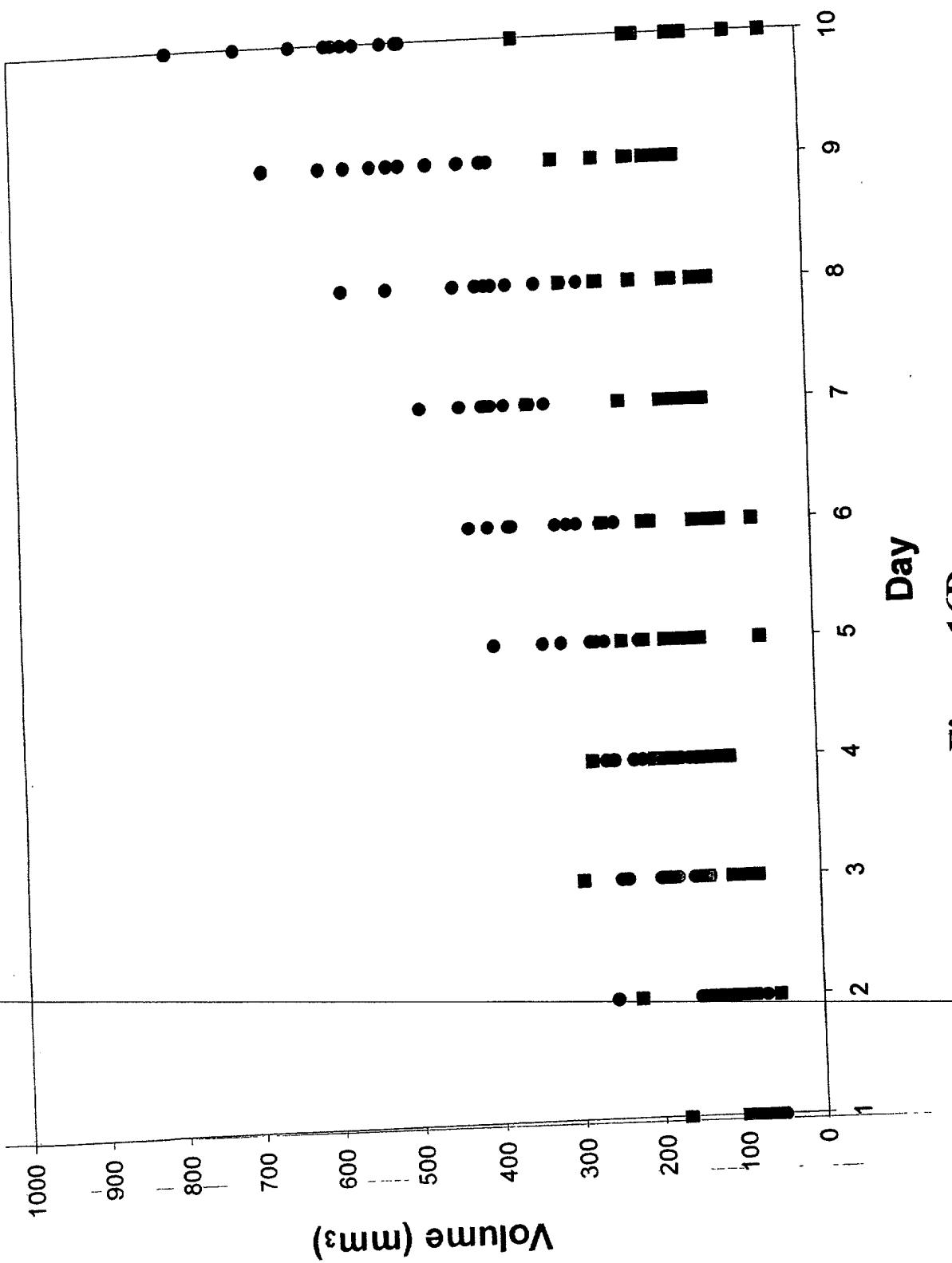


Figure 16D

**CD34⁺/LIN⁻ Stem Cells Are Transduced by a
CTP-5-Biotin/Avidin- β -Galactosidase
Complex**

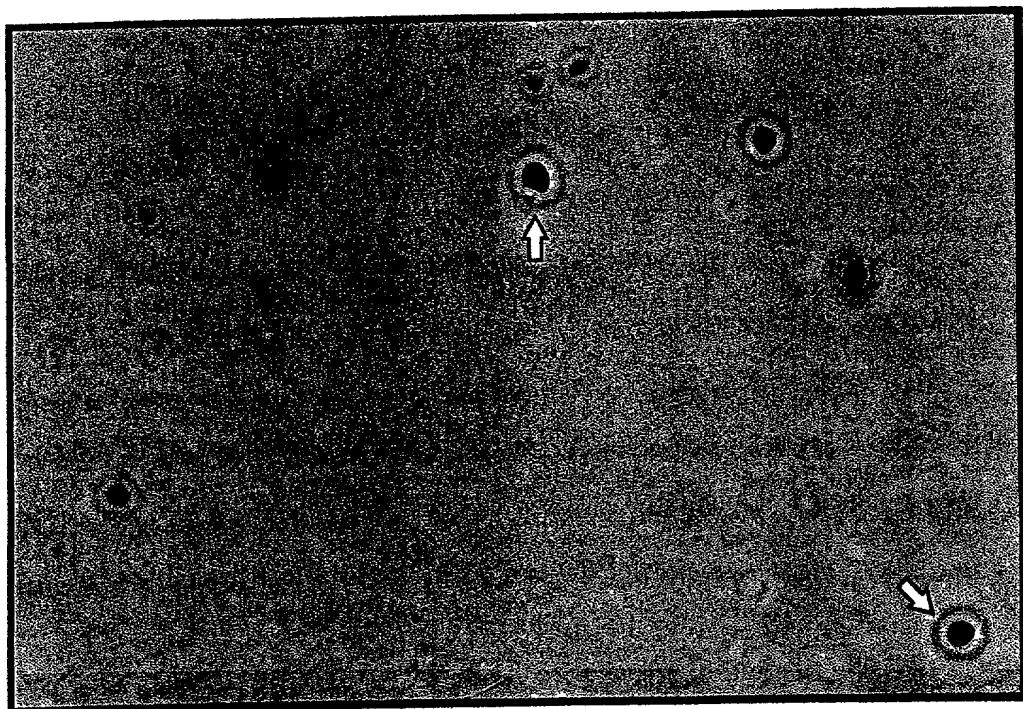
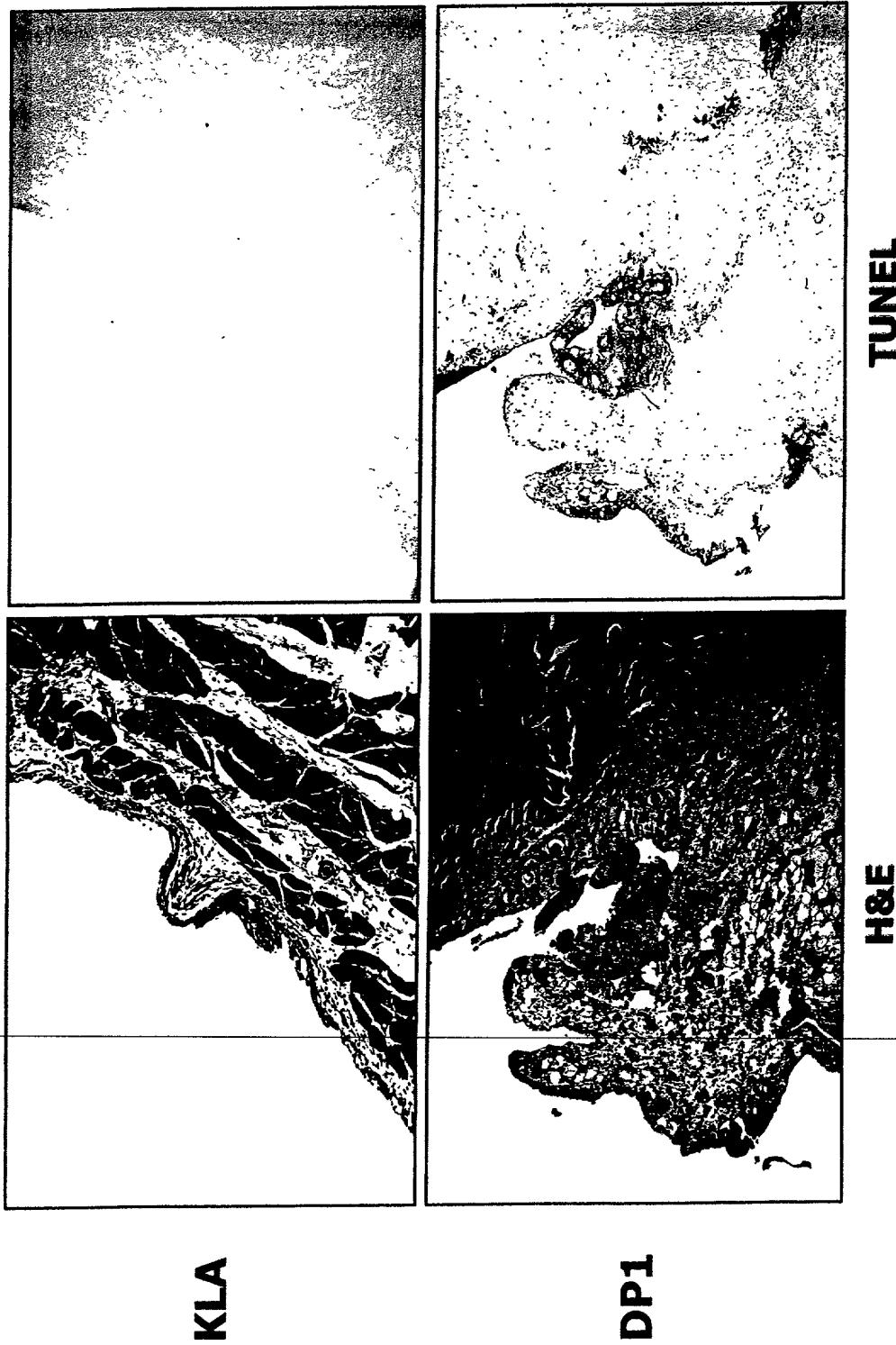


Figure 17

Figure 18



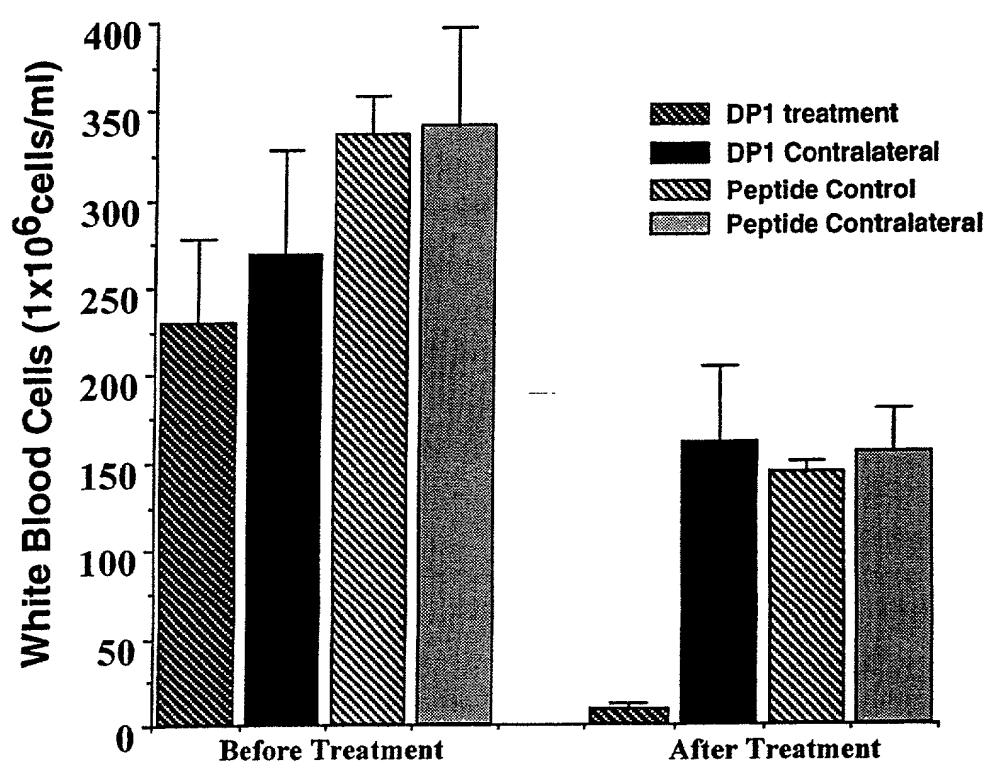
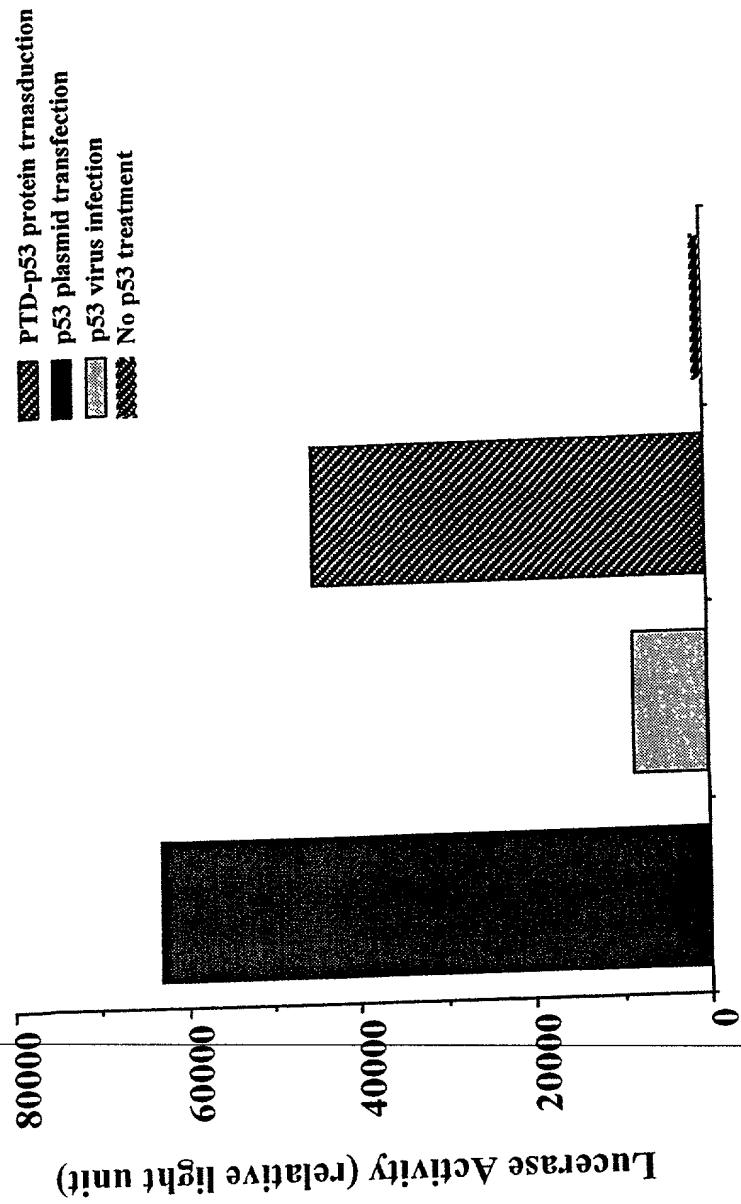


Figure 19

Figure 20



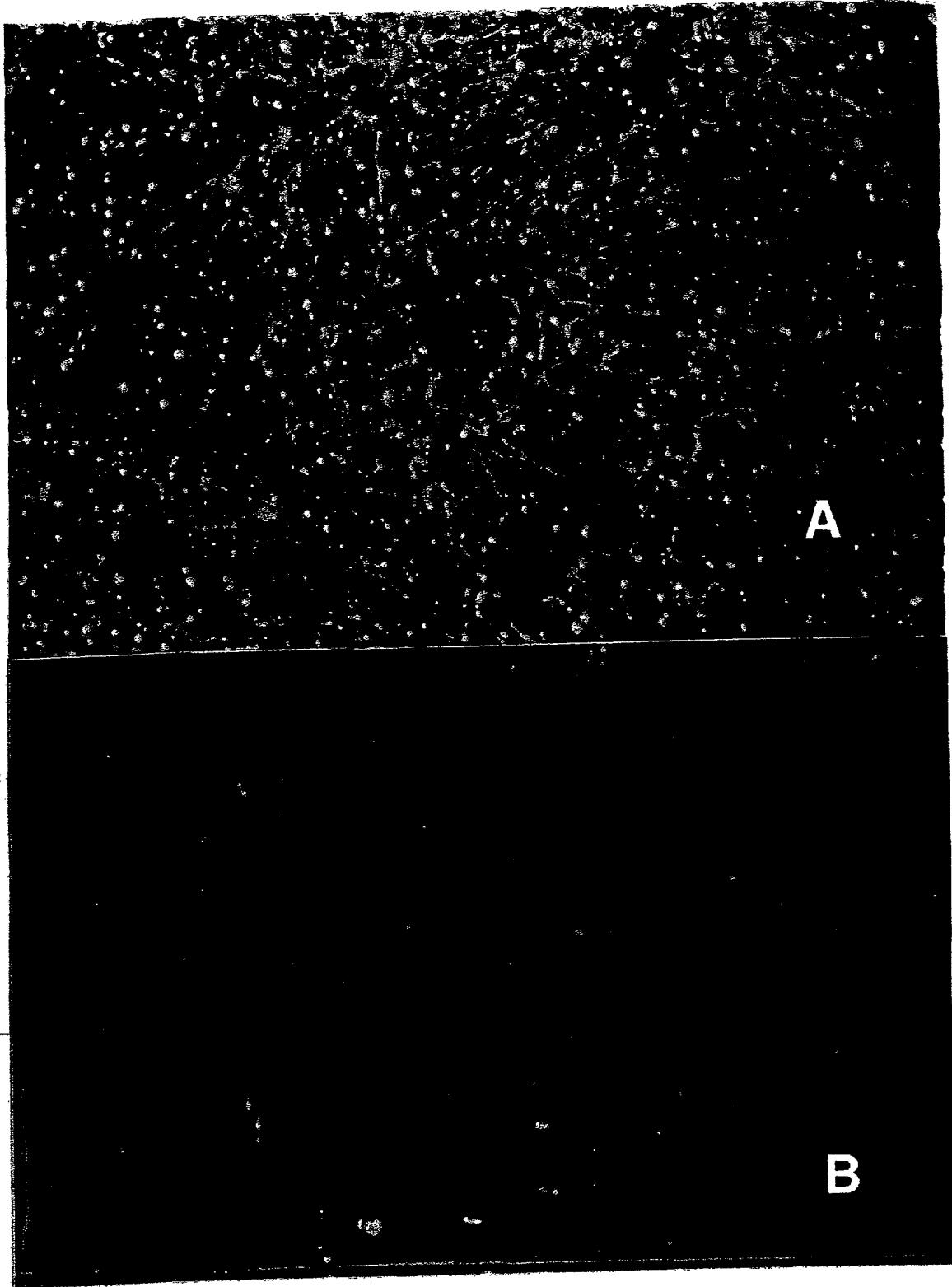


Figure 21

Figure 22

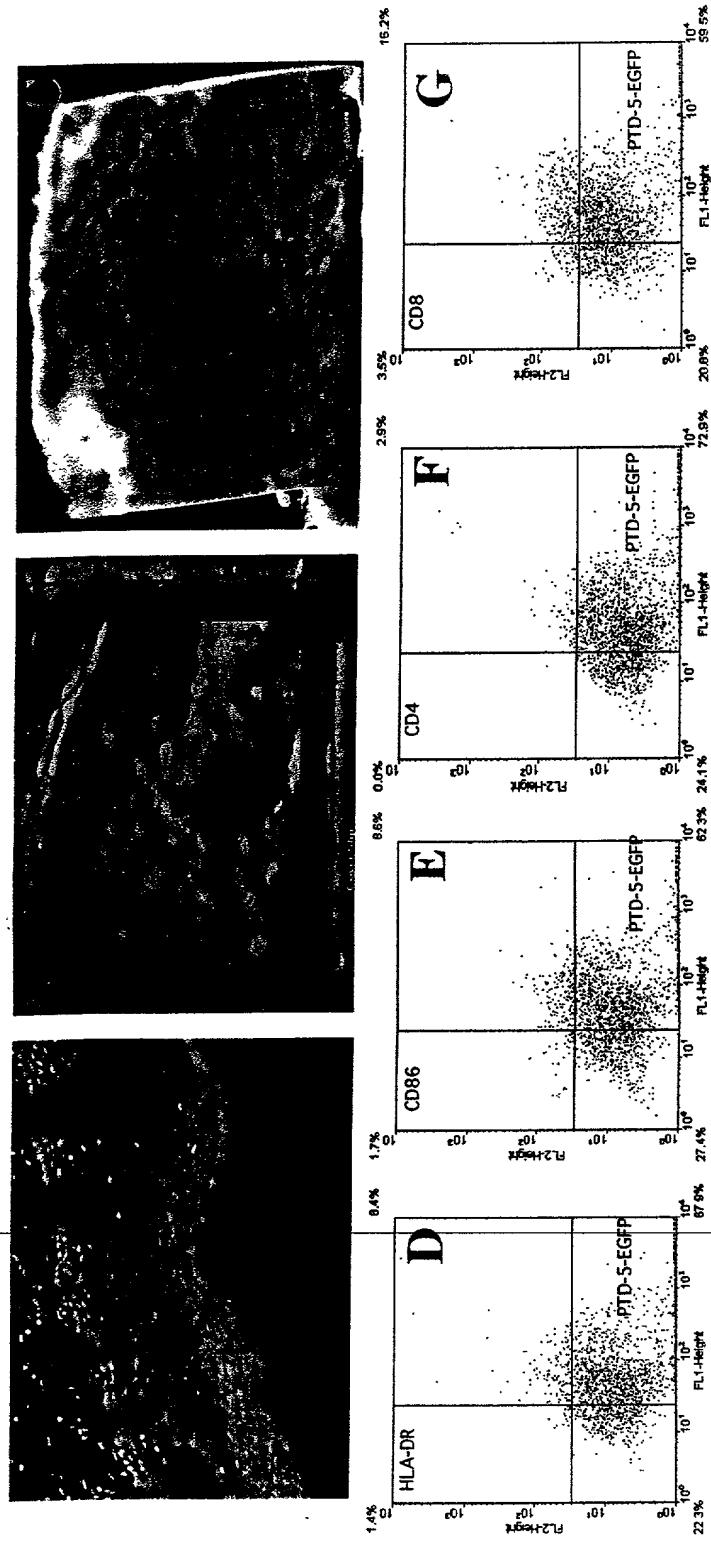


Figure 23

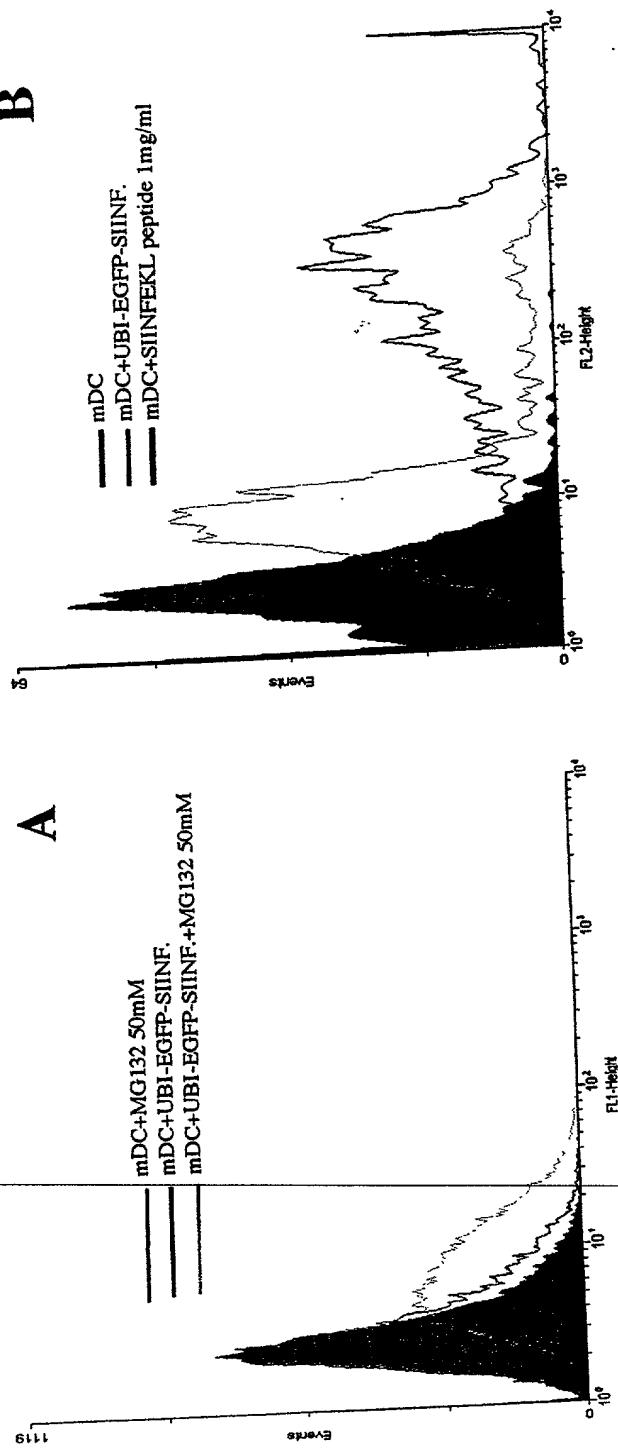
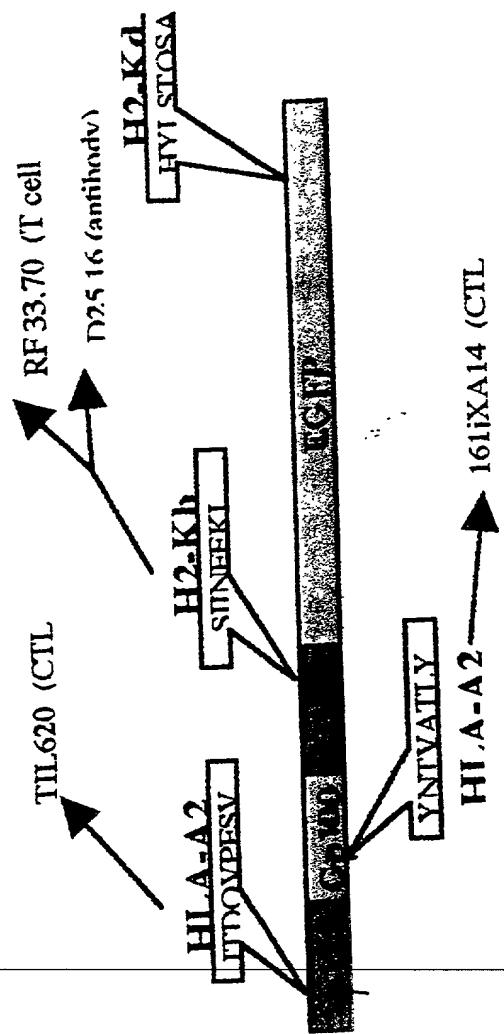
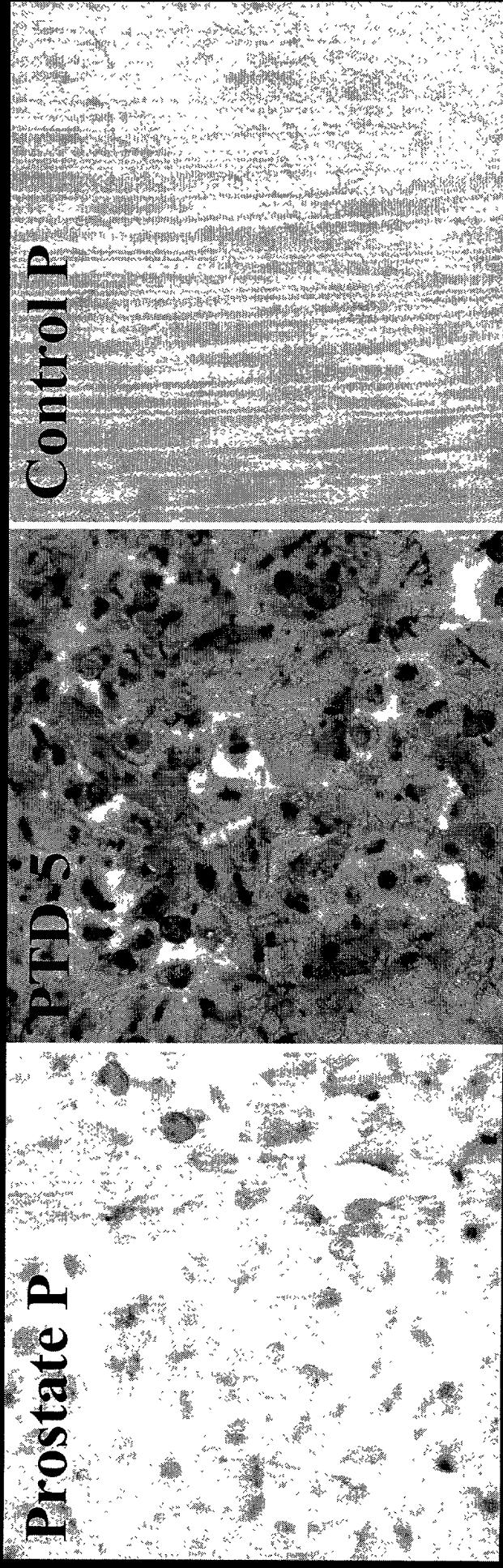


Figure 24

3Epi-EGFP



PTD-5 and Prostate peptide deliver β -Gal into DU145 tumor cells



PTD-5 and Prostate peptide FITC facilitate
uptake into DU145 tumor cells

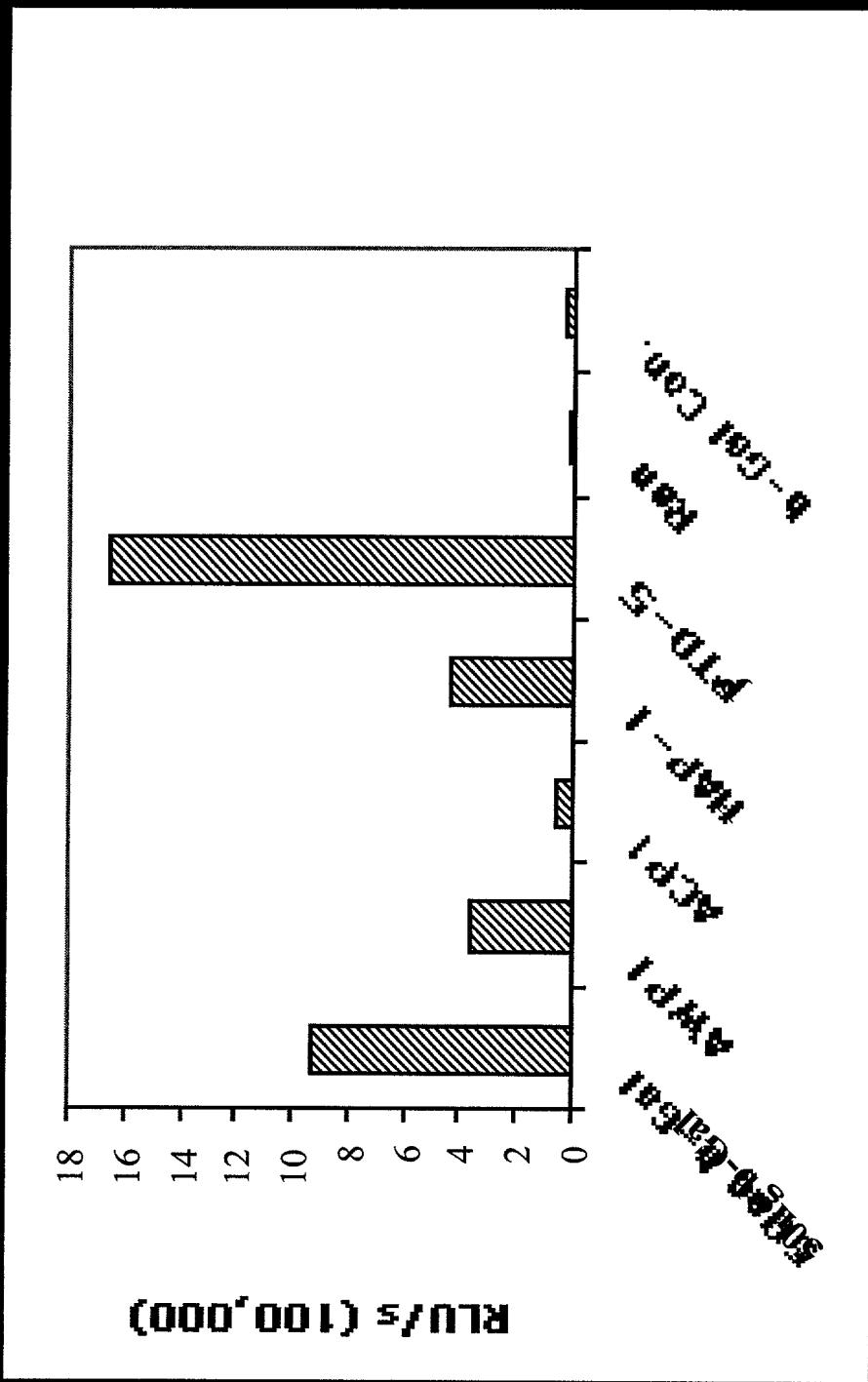


Peptide from Airway Segment Screening Facilitates
Uptake of β -Gal and Cy3 into Calu3 Cells

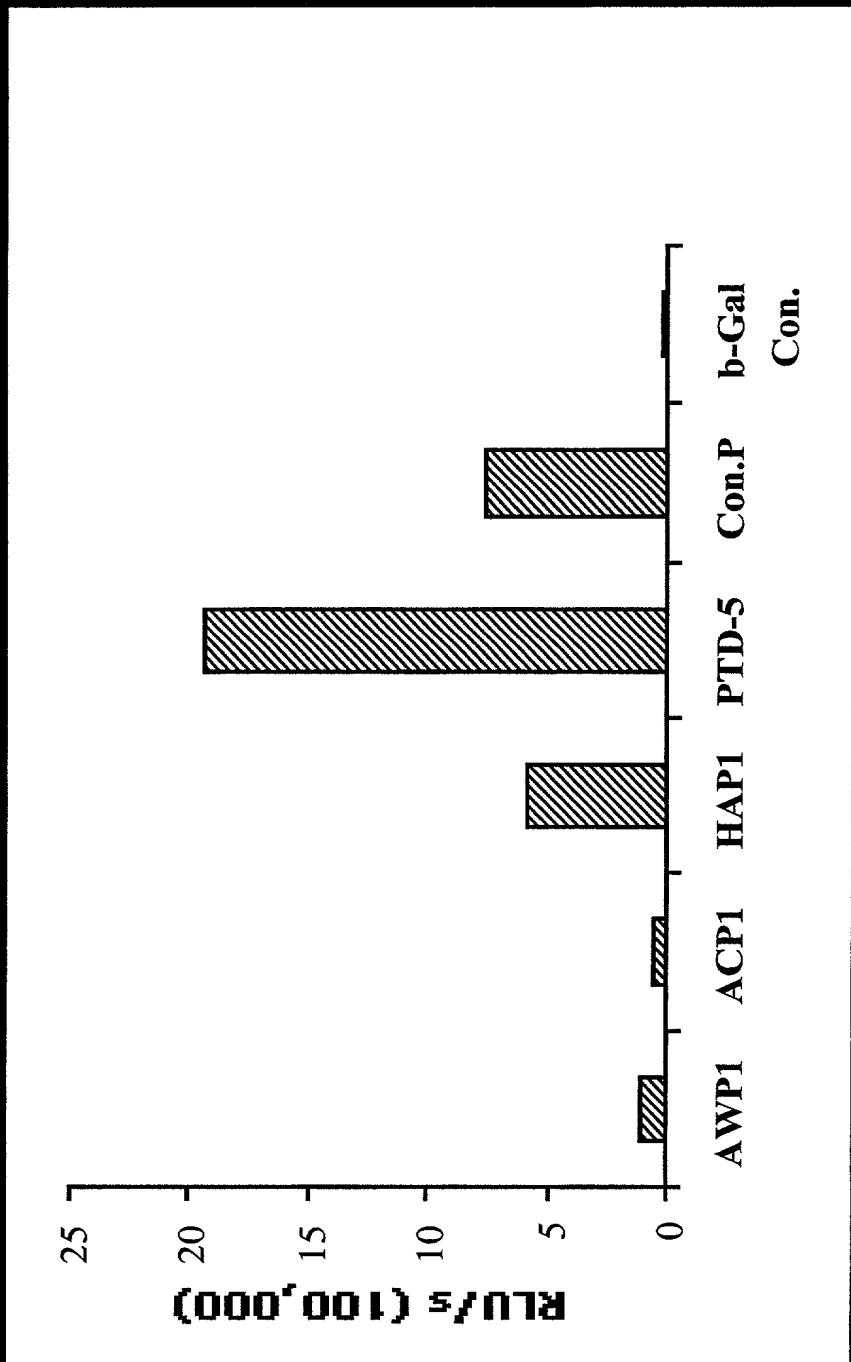


Fig 28

Transduction of CaU3 Cells



Transduction of HEK-82 Cells



PTD-5 and Airway Peptide Facilitate Delivery of Avicin- β -Gal into Murine Lungs



Fig. 31

PTD-5 and Airway Peptide Facilitate β -Gal Uptake into Murine Lungs

AWP1 PTD-5 Control

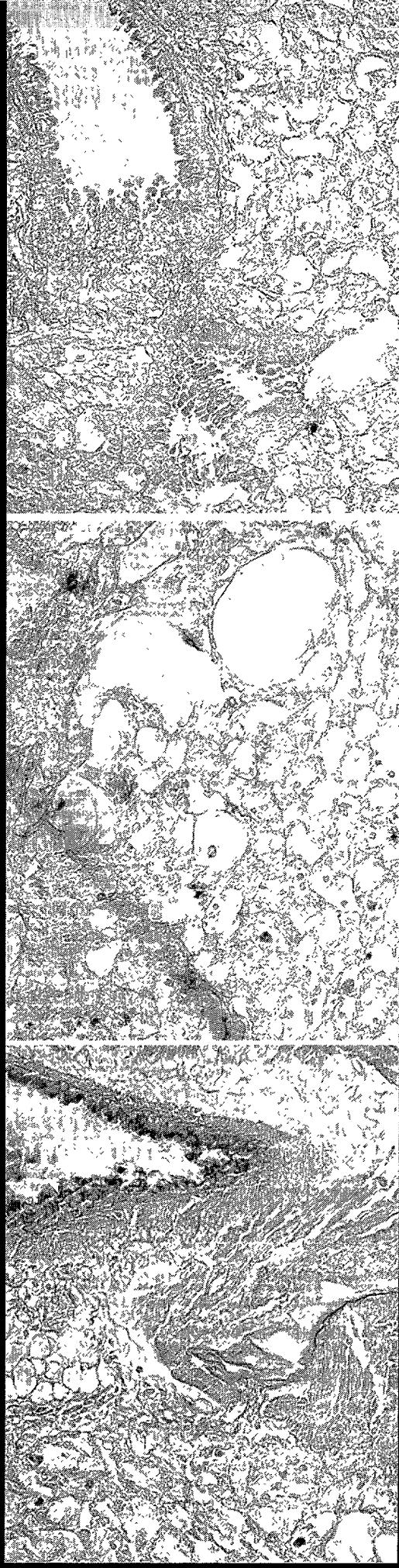
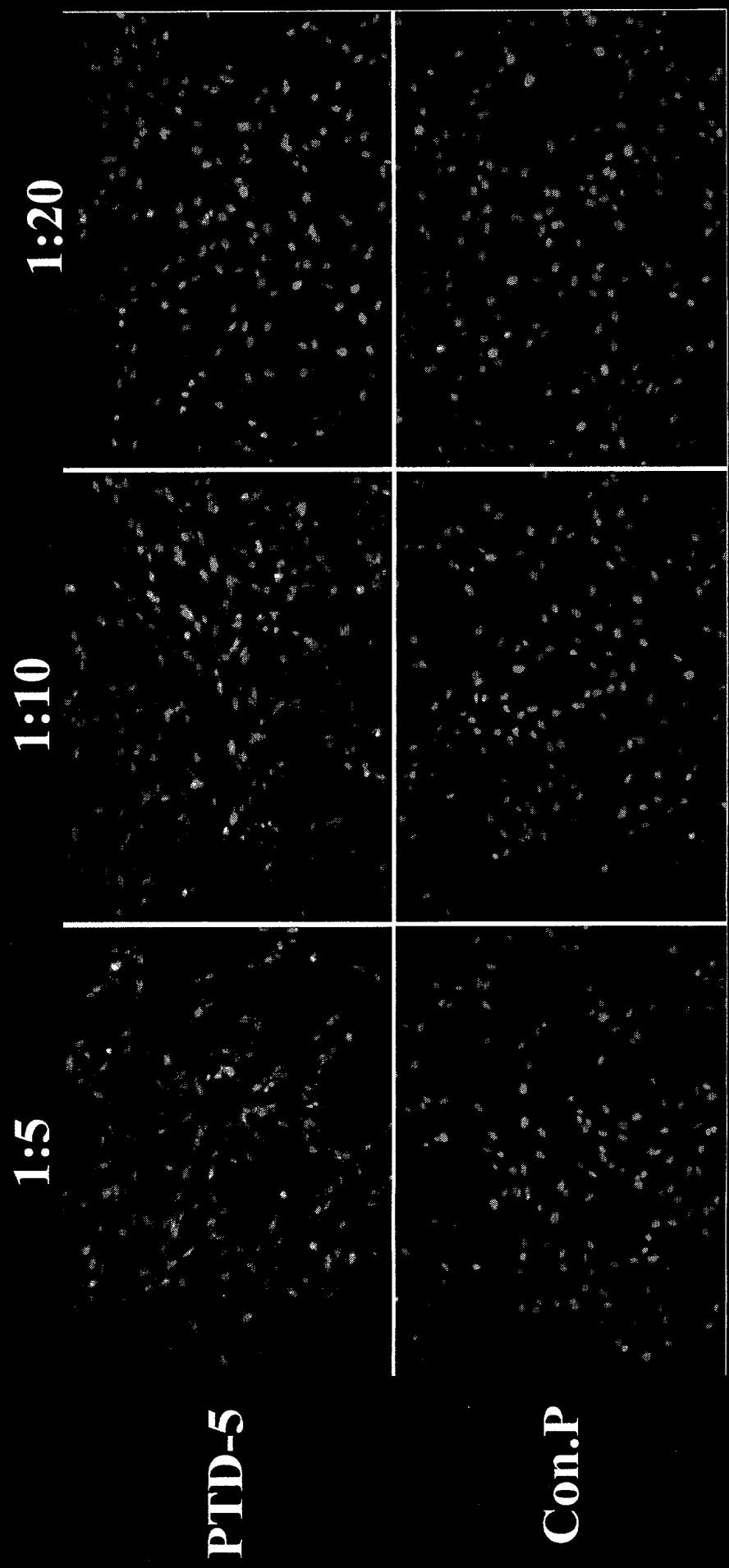


Fig. 32

PTD-5 Delivers Cy3-Anti-Mouse IgG into Hig-82 Cells



Level of Transduction by Streptavidin- β -Galactosidase Complexes When Coupled to Biotinylated Peptides

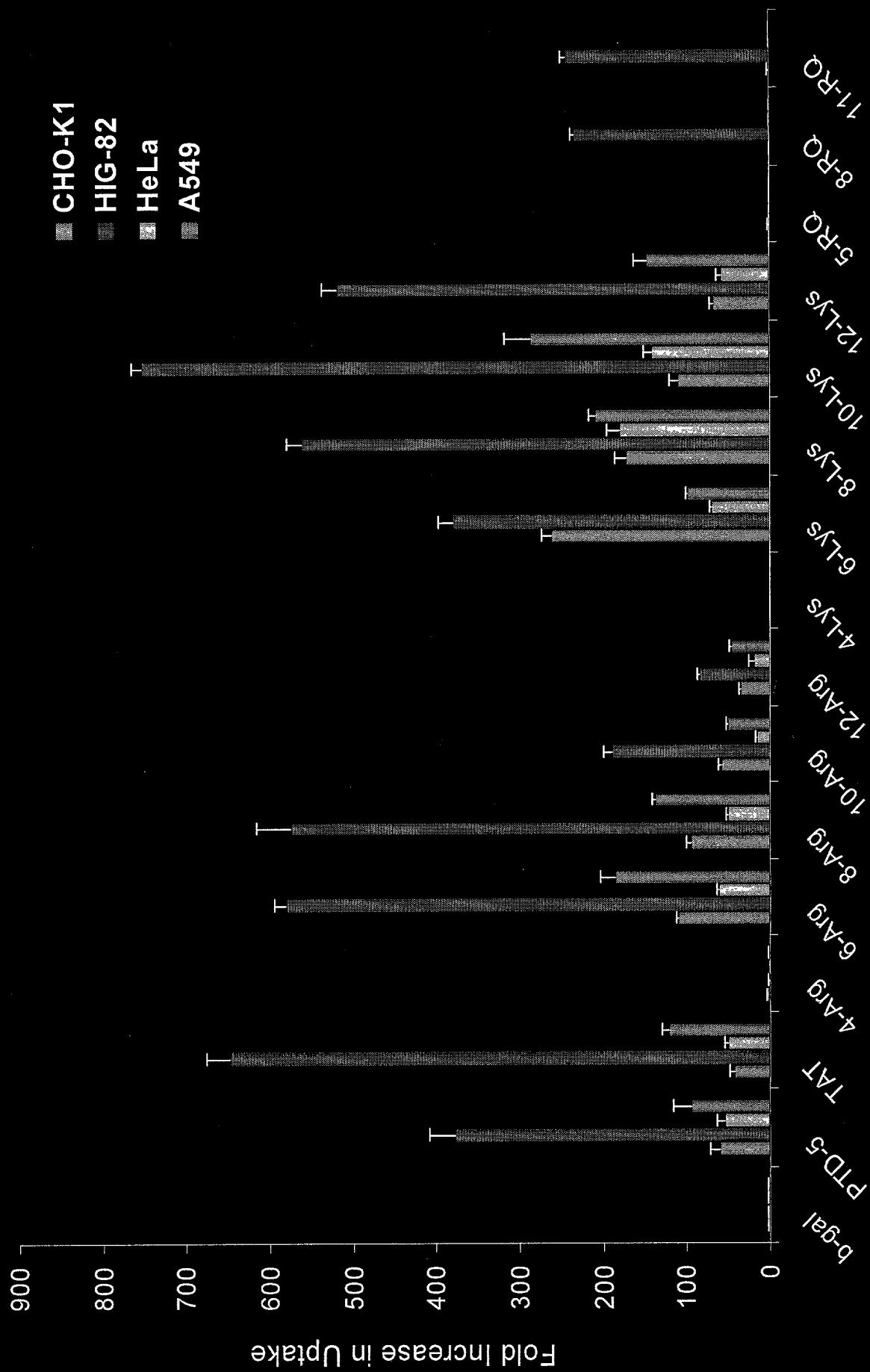
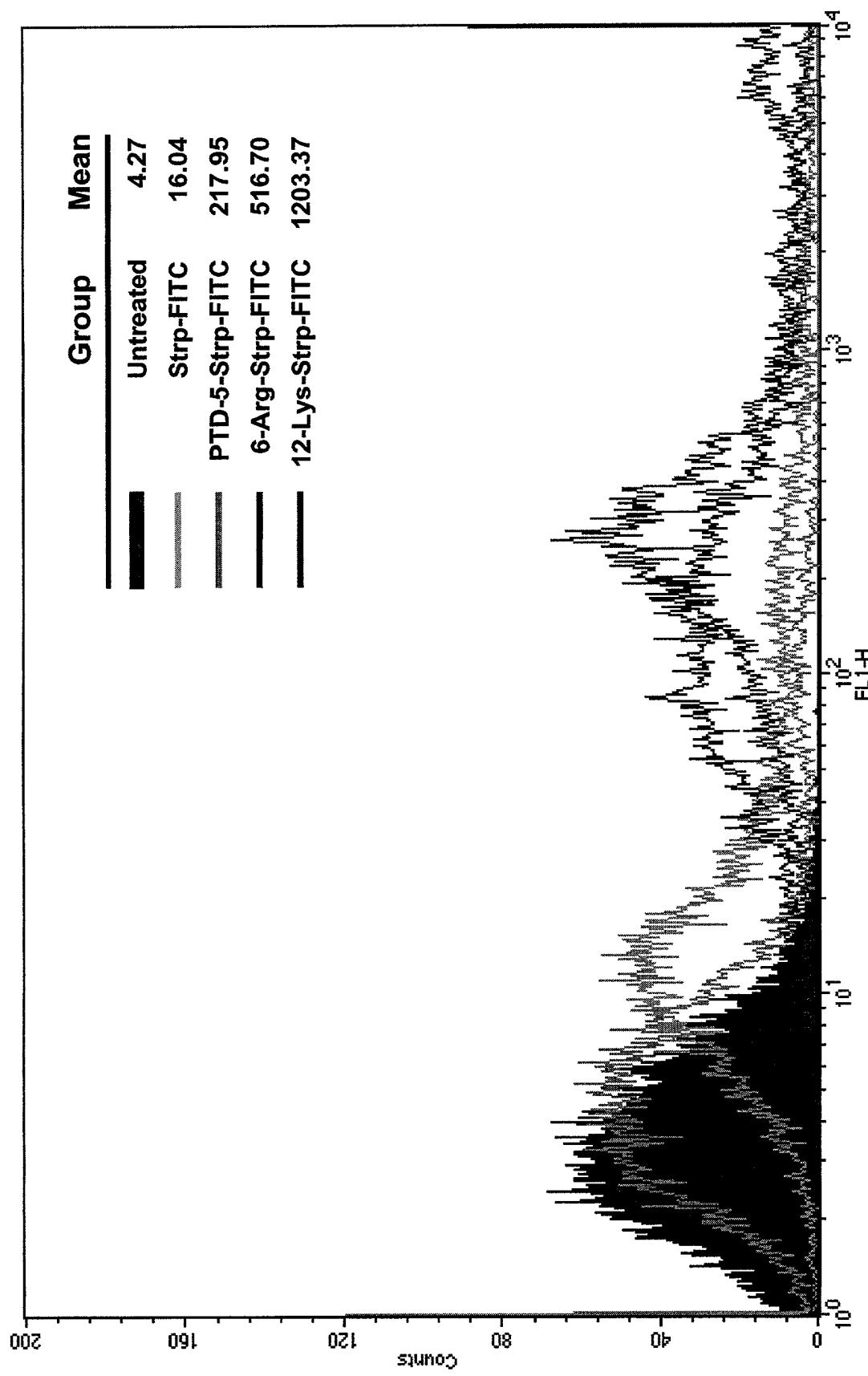


Fig. 34

Cationic PTDs Transduce Human β -Cells with Varying Efficiencies



Project 9

Gene Therapy Applications to
Type I Diabetes

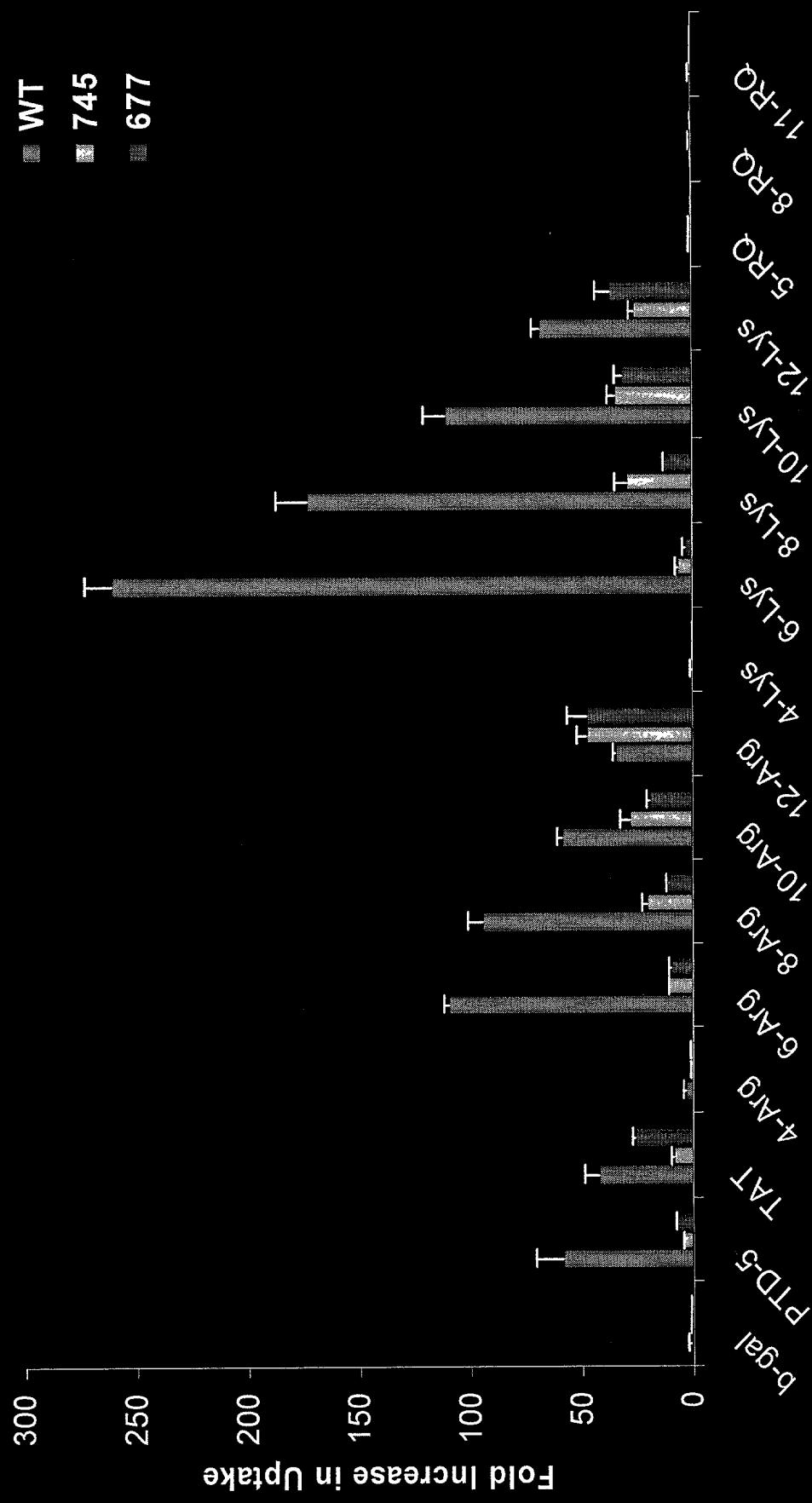


PTD-5	EGFP	None
+	+	-
+	-	-
-	+	-
-	-	+

Transduction of PTD-EGFP Into Human Islet

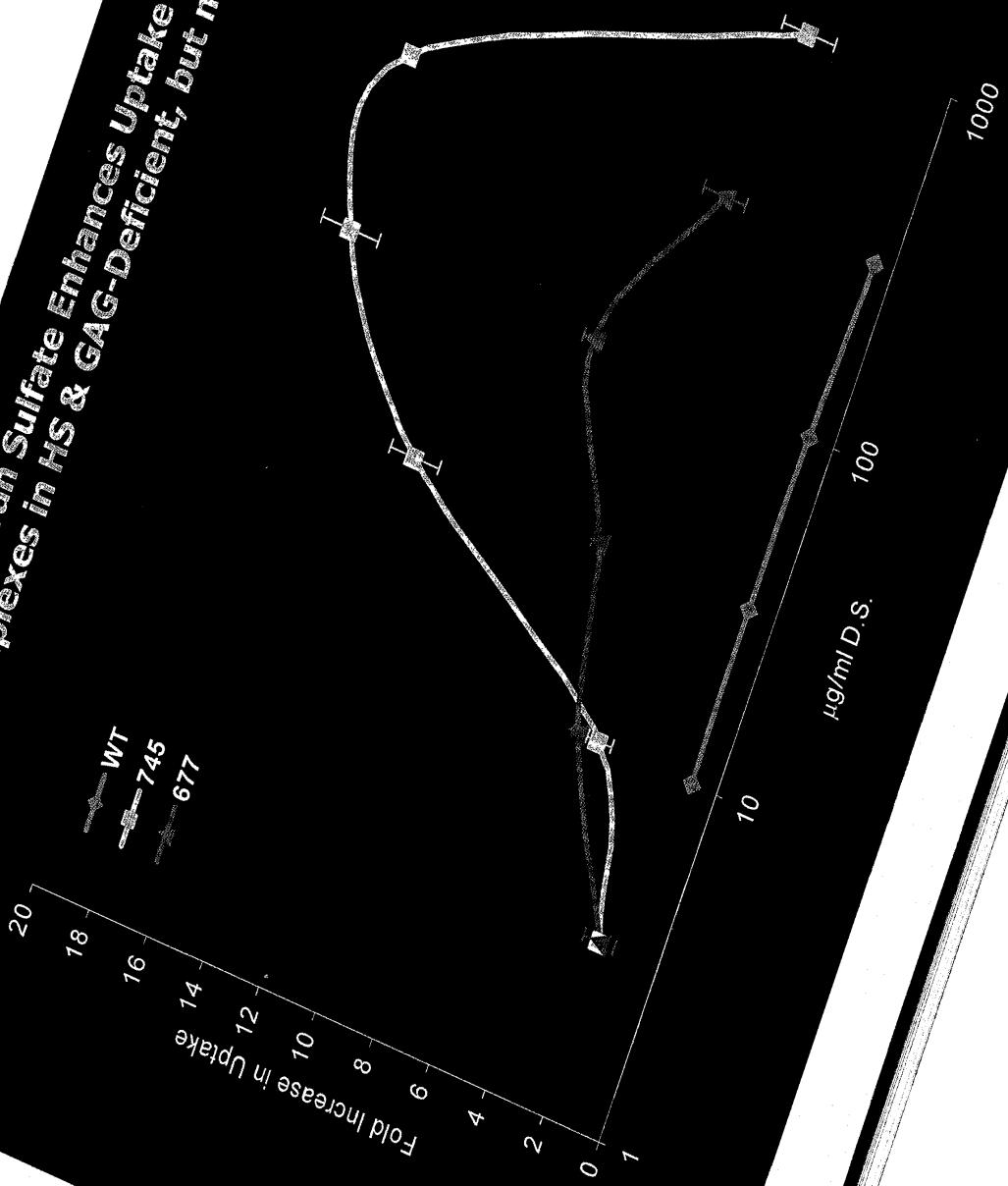
Fig. 35

Uptake of Peptide-Biotin-Streptavidin- β -Galactosidase Complexes Is Impaired in CHO Cells Defective for HS & GAG Synthesis

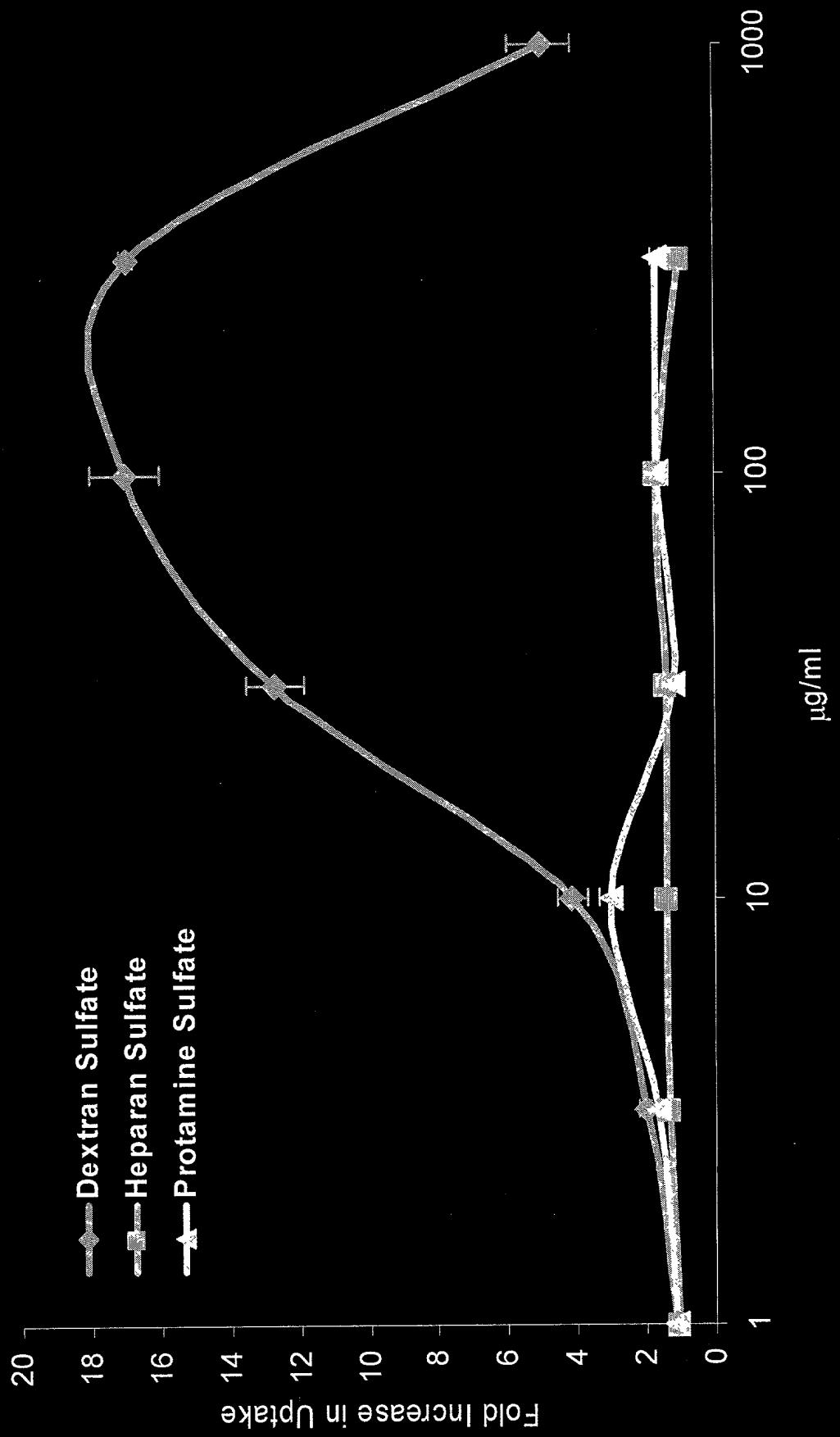


β-Galactosidase With Dextran Sulfate Complexes in HS & GAG-Deficient, but not WT CHO Cells

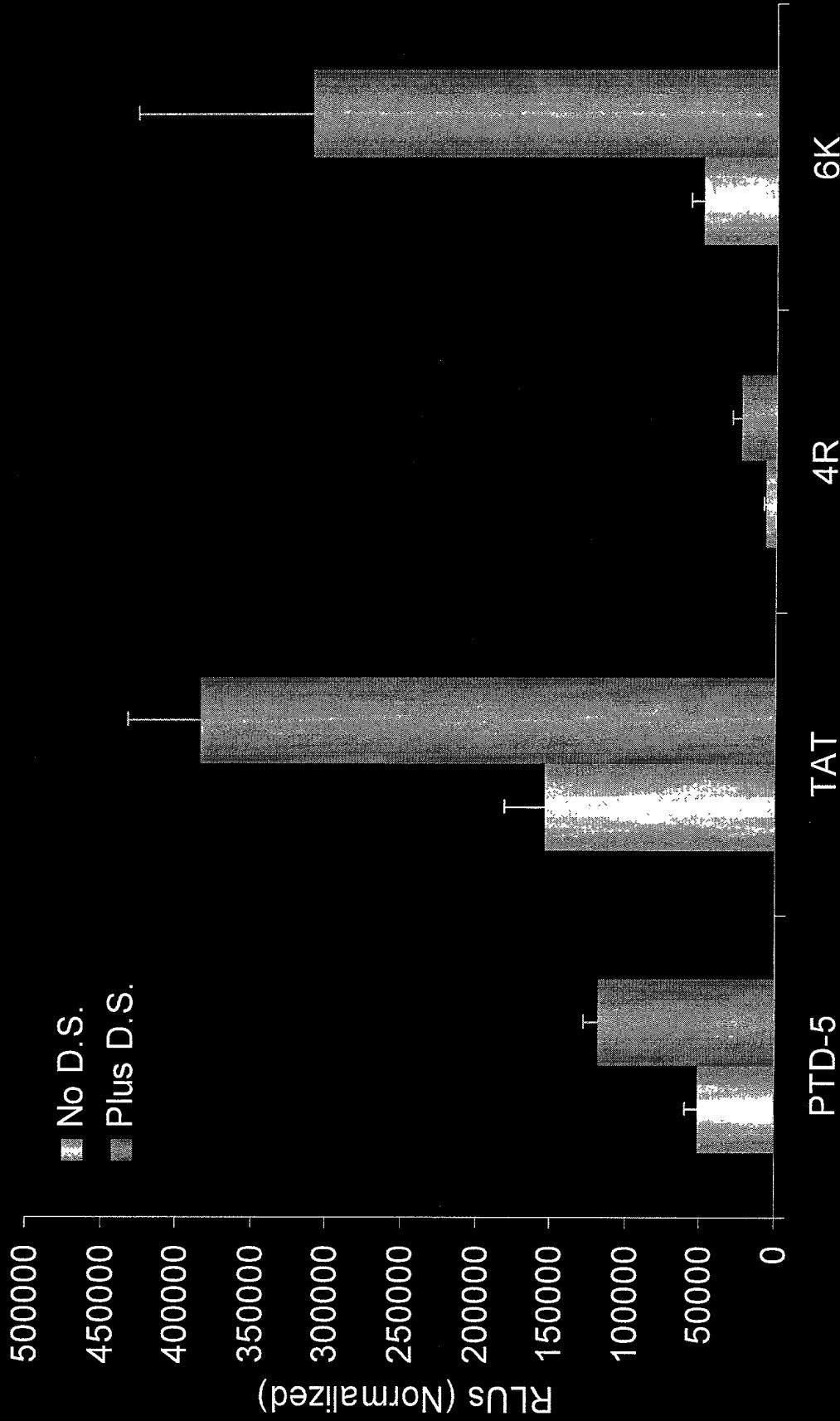
Fig 37

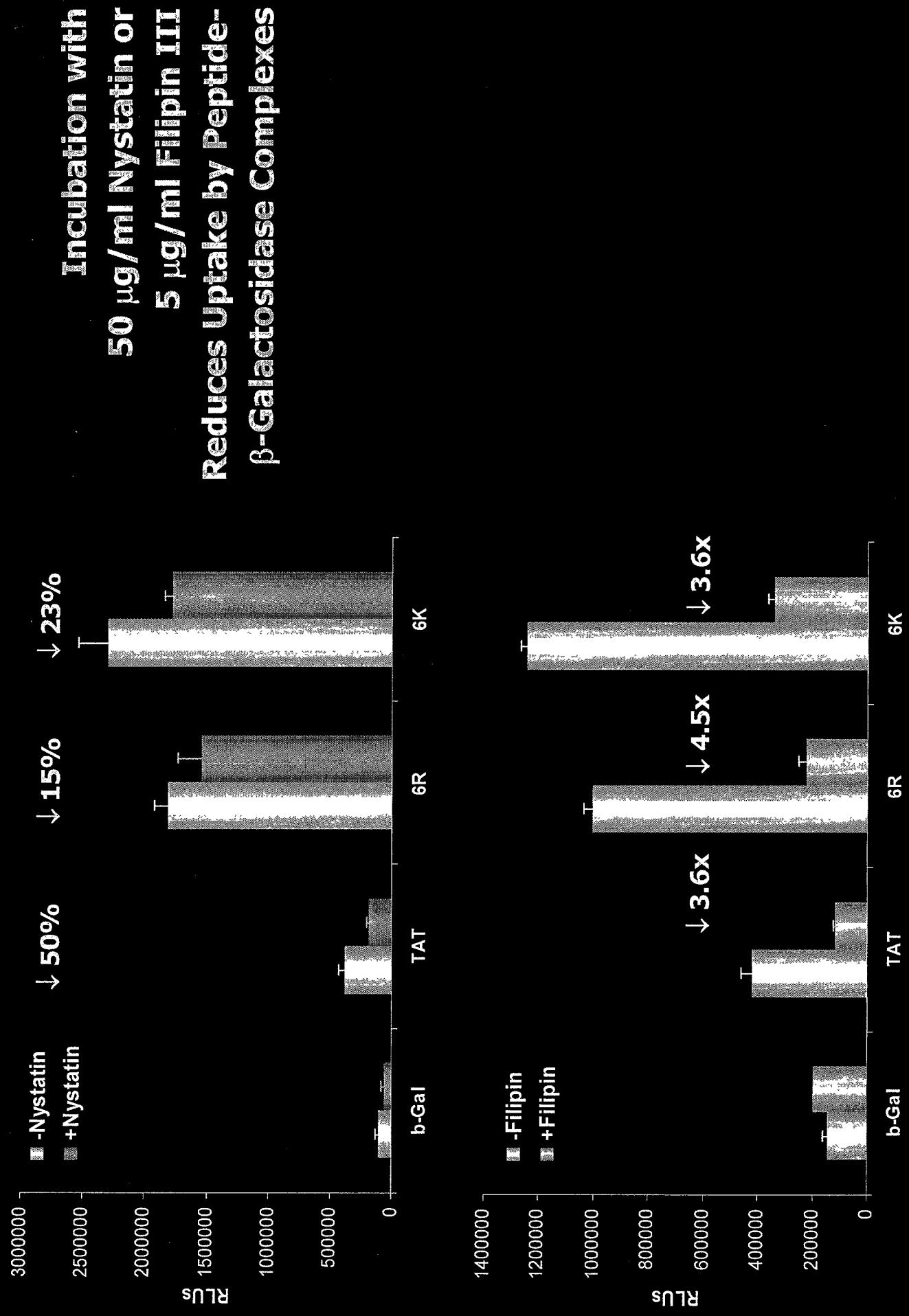


Incubation with Dextran Sulfate or Protamine Sulfate, but
Not Heparan Sulfate, Is Able to Enhance
6-Lysine- β -Galactosidase Uptake in CHO 745 Cells

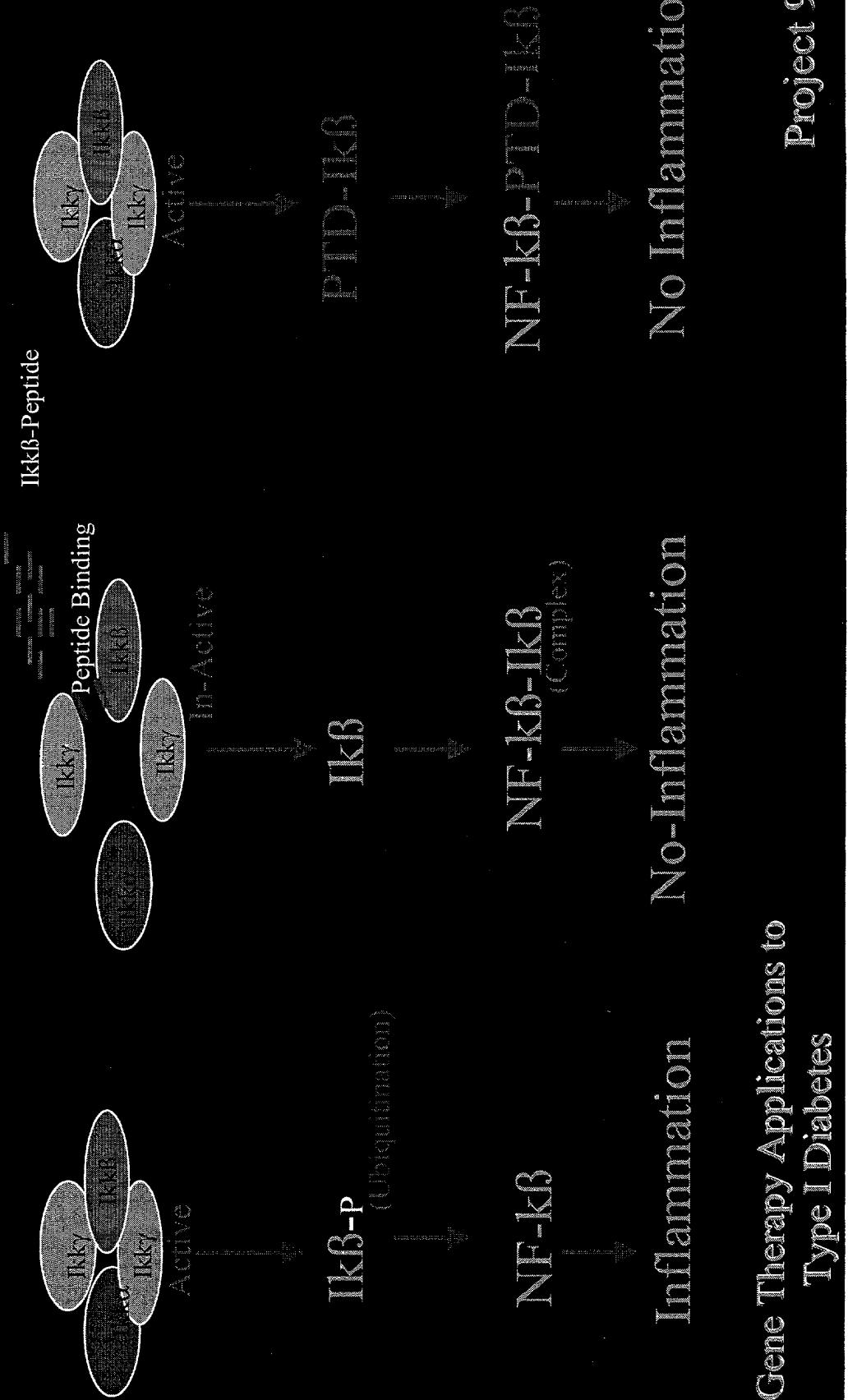


Pre-Incubation with 32 μ g/ml Dextran Sulfate Enhances Uptake of Cationic Peptide- β -galactosidase Complexes in CHO 745 Cells

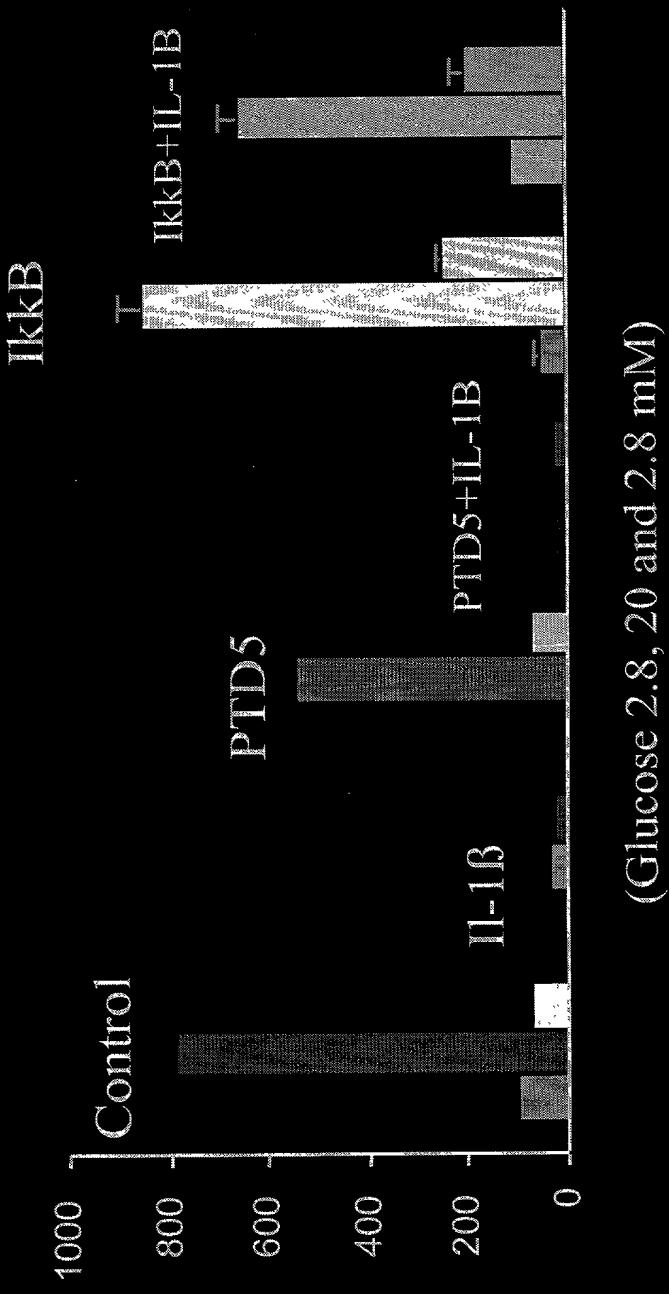




Approaches for Peptide-Mediated Inhibition of NF- κ B



Insulin Response to Glucose after Mouse Islet Incubated with Peptides and IL-1 β



(Glucose 2.8, 20 and 2.8 mM)

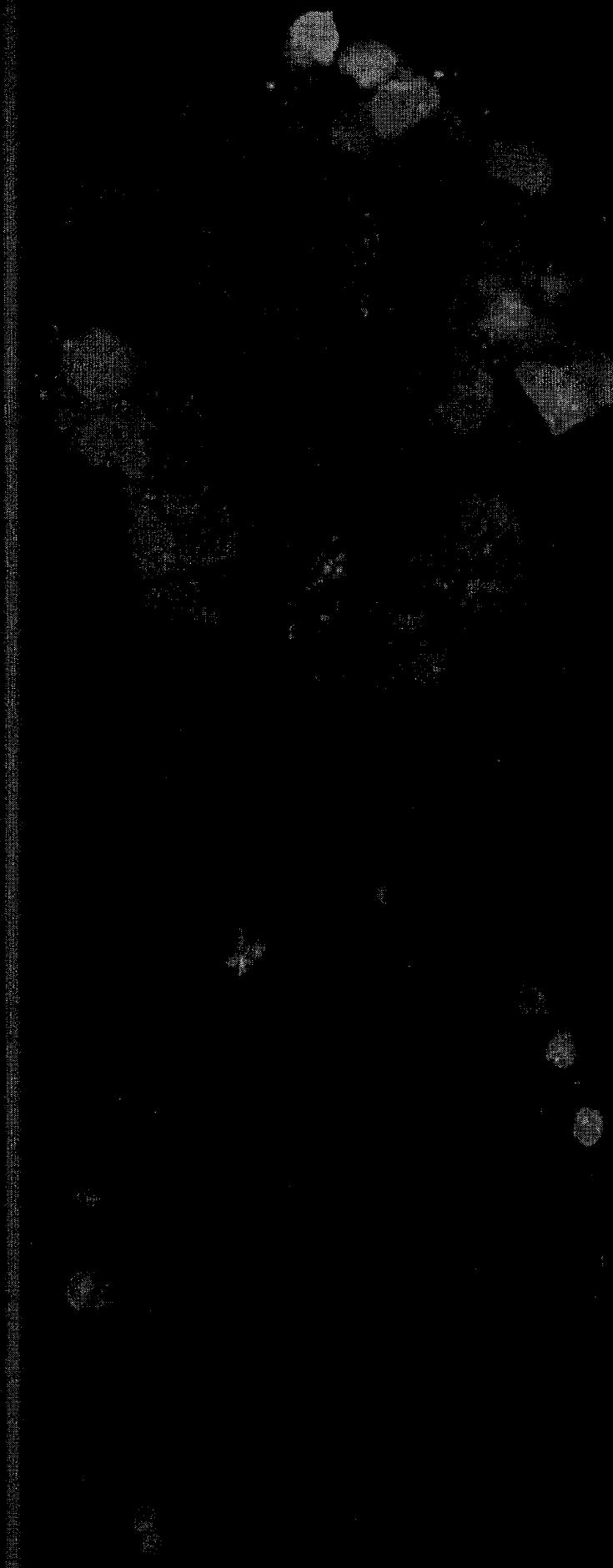
Gene Therapy Applications to
Type I Diabetes



Project 9

Fig 43

Transduction of Peptide IKK β During Mouse Islet-Isolation



TAT(PTD4)-FITC

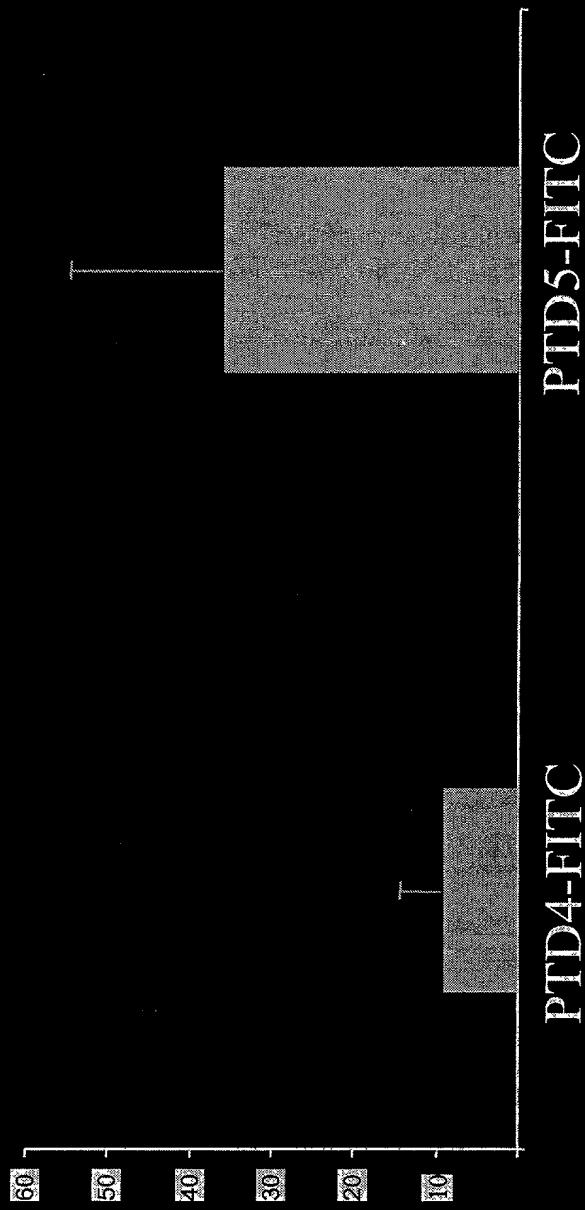
Gene Therapy Applications to
Type I Diabetes

PTD5-FITC

Project 9



Transduction of Peptide into β -Cells During Mouse Islet-Isolation



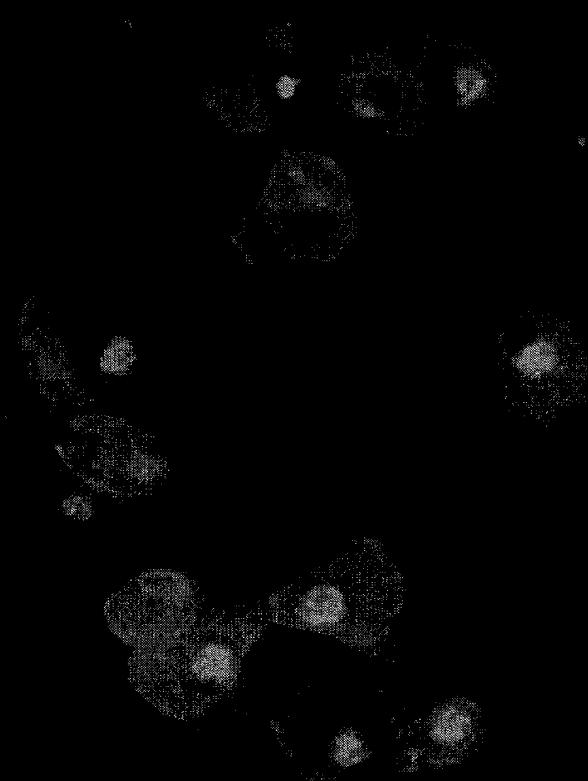
Gene Therapy Applications to
Type I Diabetes



Project 9

Fig 44

Transduction of Fusion Protein During Mouse Islet-Isolation



eGFP

Gene Therapy Applications to
Type I Diabetes

PTD5-eGFP

Project 9



Viability of Mouse Islets Isolated with Peptides

Gene Therapy Applications to Type I Diabetes

Project 9

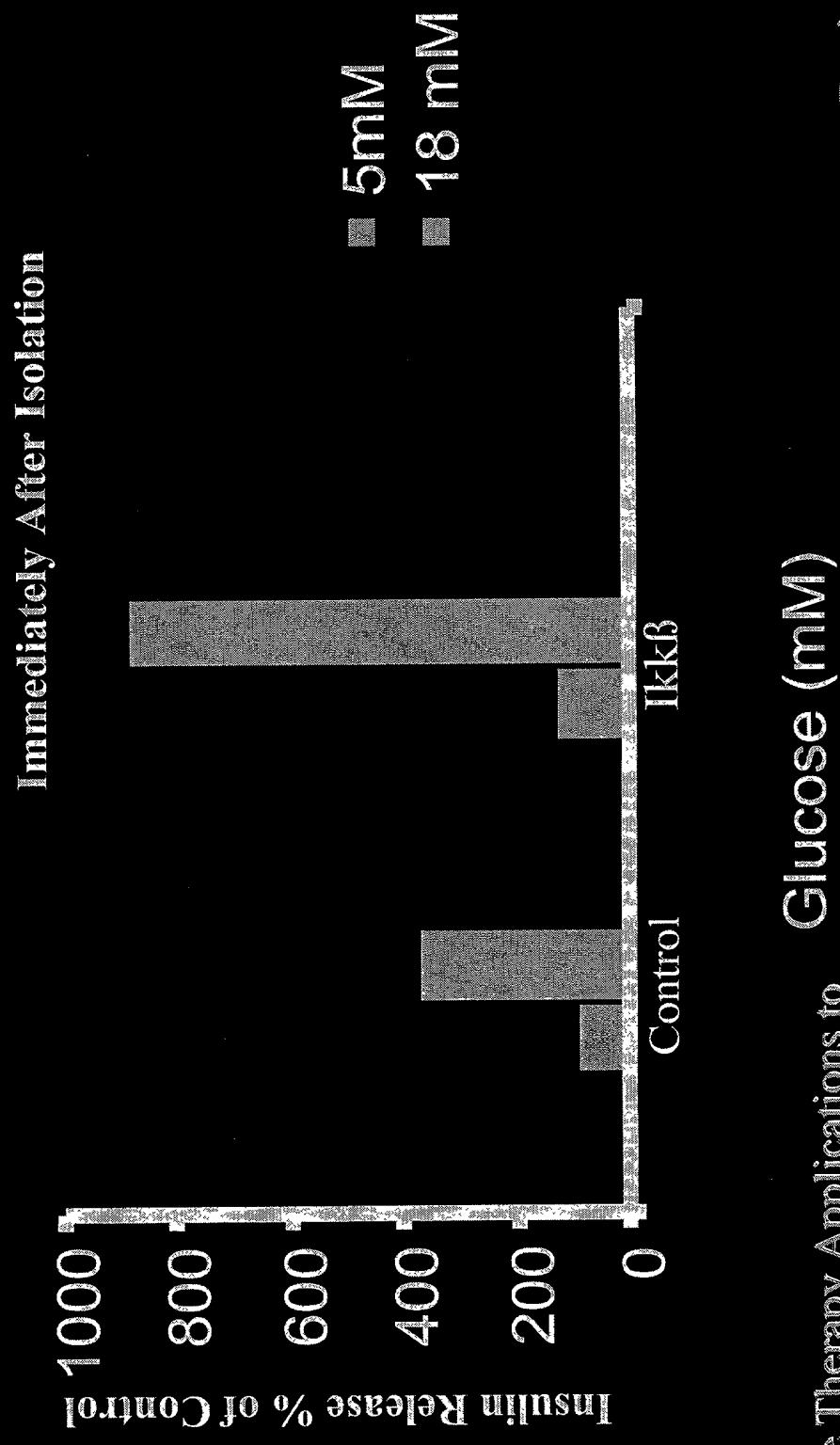
PTD5-IKK α

PTD-5

Control



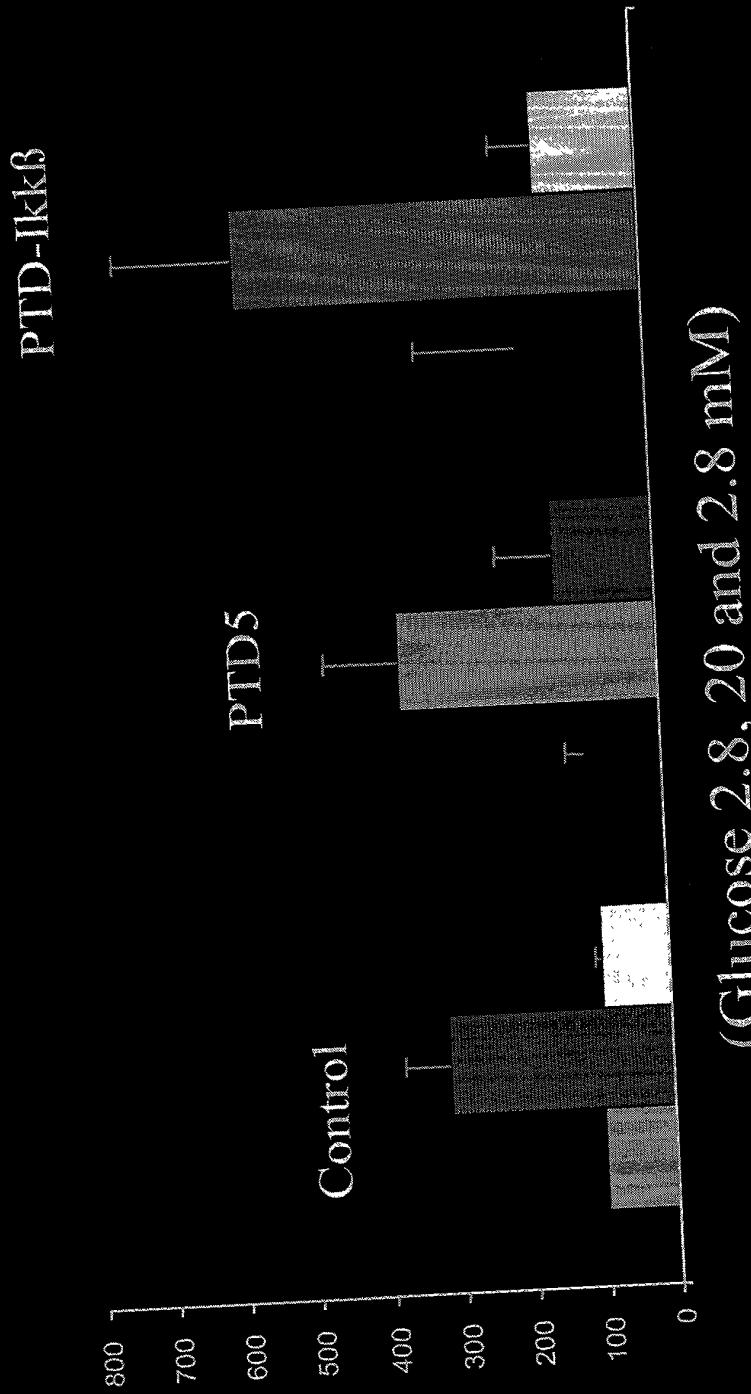
Protection of Mouse Islets During Isolation Procedure by PTD-IKK β Transfer



Gene Therapy Applications to
Type I Diabetes



Insulin Response to Glucose 12-16 hrs. after Mouse Islet Isolation with Peptides



Project 9

Gene Therapy Applications to
Type I Diabetes



Fig 49
Project 9

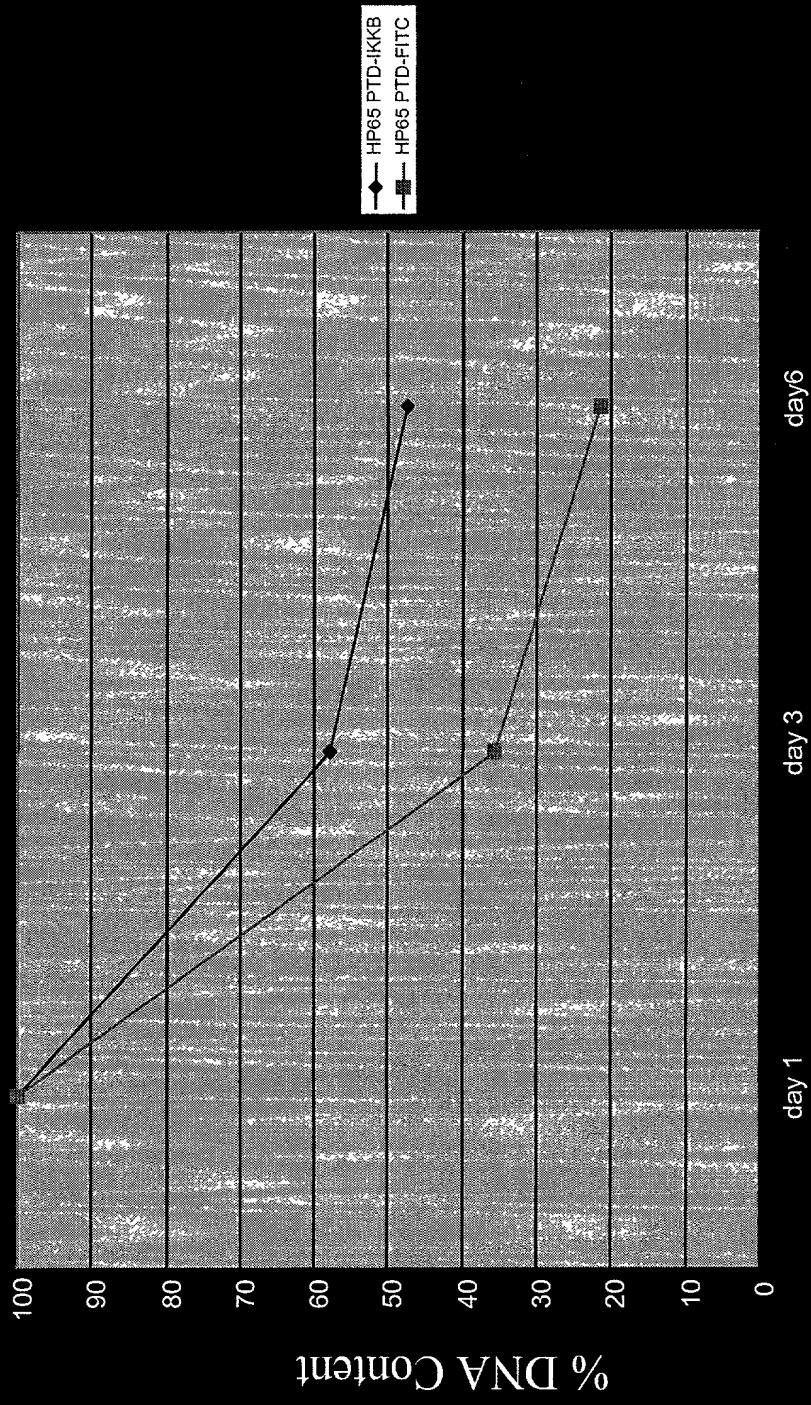
Gene Therapy Applications to
Type I Diabetes



PTD-5-FITC Transduction to Human Islets



Effect of PTD-IKK β on Islet Cell Mass



Gene Therapy Applications to
Type I Diabetes



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